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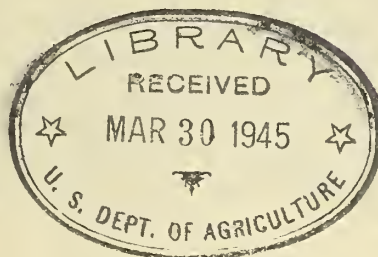
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Bibliographical Contributions

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SELECTED REFERENCES ON THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH AGRICULTURE

By

Everett E. Edwards, Agricultural Economist
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.

P R E F A C E

The agricultural history of the United States is more closely related to that of Great Britain than of any other country. The American colonial forefathers and the succeeding generations of British immigrants brought with them the rural customs and practices of the Mother Country, and the American people continued through the nineteenth century to look mainly to England for leadership and example in the ways of agricultural improvement. These facts, in addition to an interest in the subject itself, have consciously or unconsciously prompted the requests for information which have resulted in the preparation of this list of references on the history of English agriculture.

The references have been selected from an extensive unpublished bibliography in the compiler's files. Availability and utility have been factors in the choice of titles included. As indicated in the table of contents, the list is divided into three parts: (1) bibliographies that direct the user to further materials on the subjects; (2) works depicting the geography and contemporary scene; and (3) histories devoted exclusively or in part to English agricultural history. The citations are extensively annotated with excerpts from the prefaces as a means of indicating the point of view and purpose of the authors and with quotations from reviews in order to afford critical evaluations.

The beginner in the study of the history of English agriculture may find the following comment of Sir E. John Russell, director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, of interest. "As the guide both to the history of farming and to its literature I put first on the list Lord Ernle's British [i.e., English] Farming Past and Present: by far the most complete history of the British countryside yet published. Among the shorter histories Mrs. M. E. Seebohm's Evolution of the English Farm (1927) is one of the most readable; being well annotated it is also a good guide for further study. Curtler's Short History of English Agriculture (1909) is another good book for the student."

In order to facilitate the use of this bibliography by persons who have access to the Library of Congress and to the Library of the United States Department of Agriculture, the library call number is given at the end of each citation. Those starting with a letter are for books in the Library of Congress, while those beginning with a numeral are for the Department of Agriculture Library.

The first edition of this bibliography was issued in July 1935.

Everett E. Edwards
Agricultural Economist
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The increasingly intelligent use which is being made of bibliographies has prompted the considerable expansion of the number of citations in this section as compared with edition 1. Spécial attention has been given to the writings of Mr. G. E. Fussell of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries which are largely analyses of primary and secondary sources relating to English agricultural history. It may also be added that Mr. Fussell has published some seventy-five or more articles in recent years which have done much to clarify and even rewrite many phases of the subject covered by this bibliography.

AGRICULTURAL HISTORY. v. 1- Washington, D. C., the Agricultural
History Society: January 1927- 30.98 Ag8 (1)
Comments:

Agricultural History, the quarterly journal of the Agricultural History Society, is a medium for the publication of research and documents pertaining to the history of agriculture in all its phases. Materials on the history of agriculture in all countries are included, and also materials on institutions, organizations, and sciences which have been factors in agricultural development. Each number has a News Notes and Comments section in which current books and articles which are of interest and value to workers in the subject of agricultural history are cited.

The Agricultural History Society was organized in 1919 to promote interest, study, and research in the history of agriculture. It holds its annual meeting in Washington, D. C., in the spring. Through an affiliation agreement, its principal literary session is held in connection with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association and other historical societies during the last week in December.

For additional information, including a list of the contents of the back numbers, address the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901, South Building, 13th and C Streets, S. W., Washington, D. C.

AMERY, G. D. The writings of Arthur Young. Royal Agricultural
Society of England, Journal (1924) 85:175-205. 10 R81 (2)
Contents to be noted:

Notes on Arthur Young's life and work, p. 175-188.
Short list of the works of Arthur Young, p. 188-190.

References on English Agriculture

AMERY, G. D. Continued.

List of the editions and issues of the works of Arthur Young,
p. 190-195.

List of Arthur Young's contributions to the Annals of
Agriculture, p. 195-205.

DAVIES, GODFREY, editor. Bibliography of British history, Stuart
period, 1603-1714; issued under the direction of the Royal
Historical Society and the American Historical Association.
459 p. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1923. Z2018.D215 (3)

Contents to be noted:

General agriculture (preface; bibliographies and sources;
later works), p. 195-201.

Horses, cattle, and sheep (sources), p. 201-203.

Enclosures (sources; later works), p. 203-204.

Draining (sources; later works), p. 204-205.

Comments:

The third volume of a series of bibliographies of British
history of which Charles Gross, Sources and Literature of
English History to 1485, forms the first, and Conyers Read,
Bibliography of British History, Tudor period, 1485-1603,
the second.

Reviews:

Wallace Notestein, in American Historical Review 35:101-
102 (October 1929). F. H. Relf, in Journal of Modern History
1:296-298 (June 1929).

DONALDSON, JOHN. Agricultural biography: containing a notice of
the life and writings of the British authors on agriculture,
from the earliest date in 1480 to the present time. 137 p.
London, Printed for the author. 1854. 119 D71 (4)

Contents to be noted:

List of authors, p. v-viii.

Agricultural biography, p. 1-137.

Comments:

"The author of this biography has laboured for more than
thirty years in the field of the most enlightened practical
agriculture.... On closely examining the records of the art,
it appeared there was no biography of its writers.... Two
lists only are found - one by Weston, which ends in 1772...
the other by the late Mr. Loudon, commencing in 1500, and
ending in 1830.... The author was induced to consolidate these
two works, and to enlarge them by the access to the national
libraries."

"...useful as the Biographies are, his dates and his
spelling of names of Authors are very inaccurate. There
are, for instance, 22 mistakes in the Index of Authors'
names."

Bibliographies

- EVANS, ALBERT OWEN. Some Welsh agricultural writers. Welsh
Journal of Agriculture (1932) 8:71-84. 10 W46 (5)

Comments:

After a brief review of governmental interest in agriculture in the British Isles, the author gives "a short conspectus, as to when different societies were formed in Wales, which had for their object the improvement of agriculture," and discusses the different "county reports," books, and handbooks concerning the history of agriculture in Wales.

- FUSSELL, G. E. Agriculture and economic geography in the eighteenth century. Geographical Journal 74:170-178. August 1929. 472 G29 (6)

Comments:

"The search for new material to confirm the established tenets of agricultural history, or to corroborate suspicions of my own, has led me to the reading of a number of books professing to survey the economic resources of the country. From the bibliography appended it will be seen that the earliest of these was issued in 1659, and the latest in 1788. I have purposely omitted here any reference to the isolated descriptions of particular counties that were issued from time to time. The value of these compilations - they do not profess to be anything else - varies. Nearly all contain passages obviously copied from earlier writers, and the publications necessarily do not change very much in the later volumes because much of the agriculture of the eighteenth century, while advancing and developing, does not seem to have changed the face of the land completely, but to have been a slow metamorphosis, impressive in the eyes of those who saw the sudden result of particular actions, but less marked in its total effect than it became in the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth." - p. 170.

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- Agriculture from the Restoration to Anne. Economic
History Review 9:68-74. November 1938. 277.8 Ec7 (7)

Comments:

A bibliographical study of "the didactic treatises of the late seventeenth century as a guide to the history of the development of our farming practice then."

-
- Early farming journals. Economic History Review
3:417-422. April 1932. 277.8 Ec7 (8)

Comments:

This article has been summarized as follows:

"A survey, chiefly valuable as bibliography, of the relatively few publications which appeared in England and

References on English Agriculture

FUSSELL, G. E. Continued.

Scotland more or less periodically between 1681 and 1810. Of these the first and last were longest lived and most informative on the various aspects of agriculture. The oldest was Houghton's Collections, the first series appearing as a monthly between 1681 and 1683; the second series was a weekly and survived for about ten years, beginning in 1692. Arthur Young's Annals of Agriculture began to appear in 1784 and was continued until 1808; its chief value lies in its journals of tours undertaken by Young himself as well as by other improving farmers." - Samuel Rezneck, in Social Science Abstracts 4:16408 (October 1932).

Eighteenth century agricultural dictionaries. London
University, Institute of Historical Research, Bulletin of the
Institute of Historical Research 7:144-148. February 1930.

Comments:

DL.L65 (9)

This study has been summarized as follows:

"The only known 17th century dictionary of agriculture is the brief Dictionarium Rusticum. The 18th century is preeminent in the production of literature of agriculture which included seven dictionaries: Dictionarium Rusticum, Urbanicum, et Botanicum (1704), a mere compilation of material from earlier sources; Dictionnaire Oeconomique, a 'family dictionary' based on the French of Chomel, and revised and translated by R. Bradley, (1725); The Complete Farmer, extensively illustrated and issued by certain members of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, (1756), in the form of an encyclopaedia; The Complete Steward by John Mordant, (1761), 'general rules and directions for the management and improvement of farms'; A General Dictionary of Husbandry, Planting and Gardening, (1779), 'selected from the best authorities by the Editors of the Farmer's Magazine'; An Agricultural Dictionary by John Monk, (1794), with an exposition of manures; and The British Farmer's Cyclopaedia by Thomas Potts, (1870)." - Milton R. Gutsch, in Science Abstracts 2:11389 (September 1930).

English agriculture: from Arthur Young to William Cobbett.
Economic History Review 6:214-222. April 1936. 277.3 Ec7 (10)

Comments:

A discussion of the modern works and the sources relating to English agriculture in the years from 1770-1830.

Bibliographies

FUSSELL. G. E. [English printed books on agriculture.] Bookman's Journal (London) 12:119-121; 13:186-192; 14:29-34, 160-167; 16:306-316. June 1925, February, April, September-October 1926, 1928. Z1007.B715 (11)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, Sixteenth century printed books on agriculture, 12:119-121 (June 1925).
- 2, English printed books on agriculture to 1625, 13:186-192 (February 1926).
- 3, English printed books on agriculture, 1626-1650, 14:29-34 (April 1926).
- 4, English printed books on agriculture, 1651-1675, 14:160-167 (September 1926).
- 5, English printed books on agriculture, 1676-1700, 16:306-316 (1928).

The exploration of England: a select bibliography of travel and topography, 1570-1815. 56 p. London, Mitre Press. 1935. Z2023.F98 (12)

Comments:

"Since this bibliography does not pretend to the authority of being a complete list of all tourists' and travellers' letters and diaries, and topographical works published in the period covered, details of other bibliographical works on this and kindred subjects are included. From these those who wish to do so can expand the present bibliography.

"It should be added that there is a large number of descriptions of separate counties in addition to those published by the Board of Agriculture at the end of the century. The value of these as historical sources fluctuates widely, and only a very few of them have been included. An exhaustive list could only be compiled from each county heading in the British Museum Catalogue, and the other sources indicated here and would be very extensive.

"The arrangement of the list is chronological, but in the sense of date when prepared, the date of publication being regarded as of less importance from the students' point of view." - p. 8-9.

"Much industry has been expended in the compilation of this useful guide to 245 years of English topographical literature. As indicated by the subtitle, the book does not claim to be a complete list of topographical works, travellers' letters and journals published during the period, but all the more important publications are noted. The earliest writers belong to an age when communications were distinctly difficult. Their peregrinations were usually prompted by necessity, and their observations seem to be largely concerned with the difficulties encountered en route, a characteristic that recurs in the diary of Celia Fiennes as late as the reign of William and Mary. With the

References on English Agriculture

FUSSELL, G. E. Continued.

improvement of roads and inns in the eighteenth century the middle class set out to see the country, not always in a haphazard manner, as the well-known 'descriptions' of Arthur Young, William Gilpin and William Marshall testify.... Mr. Fussell and his collaborators have produced a painstaking and useful piece of research." - Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain] 45:98 (April 1936).

This bibliography is an expansion of Citations 14 and 15.

----- Farmers' calendars from Tusser to Arthur Young.

Economic History; A Supplement of the Economic Journal 2(3):
521-535. January 1933. 280.8 Ec72E (13)

Comments:

"Tusser was the innovator. He produced the first farming calendar, although he does not name it so, and traces of his theories and his statements of practice can be found until the time of Young, who was an independent spirit. In some passages almost verbatim copies of his words are made by later writers, but nearly always his words have received additions or comment that tells of change, and a statement in prose, as his successors may have realised, is, at least to the modern ear, more convincing than all the piquancy of his volatile verse and very licensed rhyme." - p. 535.

----- and V. G. B. ATWATER. Travel and topography in seventeenth-century England: a bibliography of sources for social and economic history. The Library; A Quarterly Review of Bibliography (ser. 4) 13 (Transactions of the Bibliographical Society, ser. 2, vol. 13):292-311. London, Printed for the Bibliographical Society at the Oxford University Press; Published by Humphrey Milford. December 1932. Z671.L69 (14)

Comments:

"The arrangement of the list is chronological, but in the sense of date when prepared, the date of publication being regarded as unessential. Towards the end reference will be found to a few works, either definitely bibliographical, or having useful bibliographies, and their date alone, apart from any comments we have added, will be sufficient to indicate these." - p. 295.

This bibliography is also available as a reprint with the same title. 241.3 F932

The references, along with those in Citation 15, are incorporated in Citation 12.

Bibliographies

FUSSELL, G. E., and CONSTANCE GOODMAN. Travel and topography in eighteenth-century England: a bibliography of sources for economic history. The Library; A Quarterly Review of Bibliography (ser. 4) 10 (Transactions of the Bibliographical Society, ser. 2, vol. 10):84-103. London, Printed for the Bibliographical Society at the Oxford University Press; Published by Humphrey Milford. June 1929. Z671.L69 (15)

Comments:

"The diaries of travellers are being increasingly used as sources of historical students, and these diaries, even those concerned mainly with the antiquities of the countryside, contain notes of the greatest value in reconstructing the daily lives of the common people." - p. 84.

"The list has been arranged chronologically according to the date at which the tours were made and not according to date of publication." - p. 88.

This bibliography is also available as a reprint with the same title. 241.3 F982T

The references, along with those in Citation 14, are incorporated in Citation 12.

GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. Library. Chronological list of early agricultural works in the library of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, by G. E. Fussell. 43 p. London, H. M. Stationery Office. 1930. 241 G793 (16)

Comments:

"With the idea of making public the facilities for research which are available in the Ministry's Library, the appended Catalogue has been prepared....completed in November, 1929...it would be well for interested persons, when using it, to consult the list of additions published from time to time in the Ministry's Journal." - Foreword.

For a brief account of "The Ministry's Library," see the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain] 43: 305-307 (July 1936).

GROSS, CHARLES. The sources and literature of English history from the earliest times to about 1485. Ed. 2, rev., enl. xxiii, 820 p. London, New York [etc.], Longmans, Green & Co. 1915. Contents to be noted: Z2016.G87 (17)

The sections on forests, tenures of land, feudal tenures, the vill and the manor, etc.

Comments:

This volume has long been recognized as the indispensable bibliography for the Middle Ages.

Reviews:

E. P. Cheyney, in American Historical Review 6:540-543 (April 1901).

References on English Agriculture

HALL, HUBERT, editor. A select bibliography for the study, sources, and literature of English mediaeval economic history, compiled by a seminar of the London School of Economics.... 350 p. London, P. S. King & Son., 1914. 241.3 H14 (18)

Contents to be noted:

Consult the index under agrarian economy, agrarian history, agricultural classes, agricultural services, agriculture, and manor.

Comments:

This bibliography covers not only England and the other countries in the United Kingdom, but also a selection of titles on the sources and literature of the economic history of the Continental countries. Part 1 contains general bibliographies, inventories of records, and general references on history and auxiliary subjects. Part 2 is devoted to the sources, including Continental. Part 3 contains modern works.

"The value of the book appears to lie in the convenience that it offers to the English students of medieval economic history in general, rather than in its contribution of new material for the study of English economic history in particular."- Clive Day, in American Economic Review 4:621 (September 1914).

Reviews:

W. J. Ashley, in Economic Journal 24:575-577 (December 1914).
E. P. Cheyney, in American Historical Review 20:134-136 (October 1914). A. C. Howland, in American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals 58:249-250 (March 1915). J. W. Thompson, in Journal of Political Economy 22:709-710 (July 1914).

MCDONALD, DONALD. Agricultural writers from Sir Walter of Henley to Arthur Young, 1200-1800. Reproductions in facsimile and extracts from their actual writings, enlarged and revised from articles which have appeared in "The Field" from 1903 to 1907. To which is added an exhaustive bibliography. 228 p., illus. London, Horace Cox. 1908. 214 M14 (19)

Contents to be noted:

Historical introduction, p. 1-5.

Old-time agricultural writers, p. 7-195.

The literature and bibliography of British agriculture, 1200-1800 (280 names), p. 197-224.

Index: Names of authors, p. 225-228.

MARWICK, W. H. A bibliography of Scottish economic history.

Economic History Review 3:117-137. January 1931.

Contents to be noted:

277.8 Ec7 (20)

General works covering the whole range of Scottish history, including bibliographies and specifically economic works, p. 117-121.

Bibliographies

MARWICK, W. H. Continued.

The earlier phases, including the principal original printed sources of economic interest, p. 121-126.

The industrial period, p. 127-137.

Comments:

"Scottish economic history is in a somewhat backward condition, partly because of a lack of material, especially for the earlier periods, partly because of a concentration of interest on political, ecclesiastical and romantic aspects of Scottish national life. Of recent years, however, several scholars have been attempting the elucidation of Scottish economic development, and in another decade or so the construction of an adequate bibliography should be possible. Meanwhile it may be of some service to further research to indicate what has already been accomplished. This is somewhat difficult, both for the reasons adduced, and because the diffuse character of much published work defies orderly classification. So far as one ventures to generalize, it appears that Scottish economic evolution proceeds slowly and without distinct change until the eighteenth century, despite numerous but superficial political upheavals; divisions of the subject must be rather arbitrary and artificial. We may most conveniently distinguish an earlier and a modern phase, subdividing each by topics rather than by chronology." - p. 117.

MOORE, MARGARET F. Two select bibliographies of mediæval historical study. 185 p. London, Constable & Co. 1912.

Contents to be noted: Z37165.G8M7 Z106.M74 (21)

A classified list of works relating to English manorial and agrarian history from the earliest times to the year 1660, p. 71-185. Its sections are as follows:

Catalogues of manuscript collections (official archives; unofficial manuscripts), p. 75-78.

Bibliographies of printed works, p. 78-80.

Published sources (collections; single works; periodicals), p. 80-141.

Modern works (selected from collections; single works; periodicals), p. 141-159.

A select list of published collections, transactions, etc., of learned societies and periodical publications containing texts, abstracts, calendars or articles relating to manorial or agrarian history, p. 160-167.

Reviews:

Clive Day, in American Economic Review 3:100-101 (March 1913).

- PERKINS, WALTER FRANK, compiler. British and Irish writers on agriculture. Ed. 2, 193 p. Lymington, Chas. T. King. 1932. Ed. 1, 1929. 241 P41 (22)

Comments:

A bibliography of some 1,300 British and Irish writers on the agriculture of the United Kingdom, from the earliest printed books through the year 1900. Included are books on agricultural chemistry, botany, grasses, weeds, drainage, improvements, weights, measures, and entomology. The Board of Agriculture County Reports are listed on pages 165-167.

Reviews:

Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain] 36:1021-1022 (January 1930).

- PRENDEVILLE, P. L. A select bibliography of Irish economic history. Economic History Review 3:274-292, 402-416; 4:81-90. October 1931, April, October 1932. 277.8 Ec7 (23)

Contents to be noted:

- Part 1, From the earliest times to the sixteenth century, 3:274-292 (October 1931).
Part 2, The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, 3:402-416 (April 1932).
Part 3, The nineteenth century, 4:81-90 (October 1932).

- READ, CONYERS, editor. Bibliography of British history, Tudor period, 1485-1603; issued under the direction of the American Historical Association and the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. cxiii, 467 p. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1933. Z2013.R23 (24)

Contents to be noted:

7, Economic History:

- General (bibliography; sources; later works), p. 165-168.
Rural conditions: landholding, villeinage, enclosure, etc. (bibliography; sources; later works), p. 168-173.
Government regulation of economic life (general, - sources, later works; prices; wage assessments, - sources, later works; patents and monopolies; poor relief, - sources, later works), p. 185-190.
Money and banking, usury, p. 190-192.
Commerce, p. 193-204.

Comments:

"This bibliography is designed to present a systematic survey of the material in print relative to the history of Tudor England. It includes books and pamphlets, essays and monographs, as well as significant contributions to the subject in journals and in the transactions of learned societies. In all chapters, except those dealing with cultural and local

Bibliographies

READ, CONYERS, editor. Continued.

history it aims to include with something approaching completeness all important collections of printed sources. It does not attempt to consider in detail the great mass of source material in manuscript preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and elsewhere in England, though the student will find in it all the important calendars, catalogues, and guides to these vast treasures. It has been prepared primarily for students of history and in the selection and arrangement of titles, as well as in the bibliographical data given in connexion with each title, the aim has been to meet the requirements of the historical student." - Preface.

Reviews:

Godfrey Davies, in *American Historical Review* 39:504-506 (April 1934). A. F. Pollard, in *Institute of Historical Research, Bulletin* 11:80-84 (November 1933). R. G. Usher, in *Journal of Modern History* 6:180-181 (June 1934). *Times [London] Literary Supplement*, Nov. 9, 1933.

REES, J. F., and W. Rees. A select bibliography of the economic history of Wales. *Economic History Review* 2:320-326. January 1930.

277.8 Ec7 (25)

Comments:

"No attempt has yet been made to write an Economic History of Wales either in outline or on a comprehensive scale. There is, however, a considerable amount of material scattered in books, papers, and introductions to texts, which, taken together, covers a good deal of the ground. An attempt is made here to indicate the chief printed sources which provide a more or less complete survey of the subject. It should be remembered at the outset that the economic development of Wales has been increasingly affected by the penetration of English ideas and that to-day the process of assimilation in the economic sphere is practically complete. The literature of English economic history, therefore, contains much that is essential for the understanding of the developments in Wales, particularly in the study of the growth of boroughs with their guilds, the organization of markets and fairs, the evolution of industry and trade, and, above all, in the growth of capitalism and modern industrial structure. In this bibliography a knowledge of the literature of English economic history will be assumed, and attention will be directed to sources of information strictly relevant to Wales." - p. 320.

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION, Harpenden, England. Library.

Catalogue of the printed books on agriculture published between 1471 and 1840, with notes on the authors by Mary S. Aslin. 331 p., illus. [Aberdeen, University Press. 1926?].

241 R743 (26)

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION. Continued.

Contents to be noted:

Alphabetical list of English authors and translations,
p. 7-145.

Chronological list of English authors and translations,
p. 147-246.

Comments:

"This catalogue...covers the empirical period in agriculture. The volumes listed here contain the lore and the wisdom of the old farmers.... More important still, in these books can be traced the origin and development of ideas and practices which have been handed down from bygone days to our own times.

"The division at 1840 is logically and historically sound. Both 1471 and 1840 were turning-points in the long history of agriculture. It was in 1471 that the first printed book on agriculture - Crescencius' well-known treatise - was sent out from Augsburg....

"The year 1840 marks a definite stage in agricultural history. Up till then agriculture and agricultural books were almost exclusively empirical." - Foreword.

The interesting account of this library is given by Sir Edward John Russell in his article entitled "The Agricultural Library at Rothamsted; Some of Its Literary Treasures," in Country Life (London) 41:91-94, illus. (Jan. 27, 1917).

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, London. Library. Catalogue of the library of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. 386 p. London, Royal Agricultural Society of England. 1918.

Contents to be noted:

241 R81 (27)

Account of the library, p. i-ii.

Plan of the catalogue, p. ii-iv.

Catalogue of the library, p. 3-386.

Comments:

When this publication was prepared the Library of the Royal Agricultural Society of England contained about thirteen thousand books and two thousand pamphlets.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, London. Writings on British history 1934...compiled by Alexander Taylor Milne. London, Jonathan Cape. 1937-

Z2016.R88 (28)

Comments:

The first volume of this annual bibliography deals with the publications of the year 1934. It is the only work dealing exhaustively with the annual output of writings on British history. It aims to do for Great Britain what is being done for other countries by such publications as the Writings on American History, the Jahresberichte für deutsche Geschichte, and the Répertoire bibliographique de l'histoire de Franco.

Bibliographies

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Continued.

The aim is to include all books and articles deemed to be of any value for the study of British history. All periods from Anglo-Saxon times to 1914 are covered, and an appendix contains a select list of publications on British history since 1914. The expansion of England overseas is included and both the local and national history of Wales and Scotland.

Reviews:

G. P., in Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 16:106-107 (November 1938). American Historical Review 43: 669-670 (April 1938).

RUSSELL, SIR EDWARD JOHN. Books and the farmer. 16 p. London, Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux. 1933. 241 R912 (29)

Comments:

An address delivered at the tenth annual conference of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux at Wills Hall, Bristol.

Although not a bibliography in the strict sense of the word, it affords enlightening comments on the main sources and works relating to the history of English agriculture.

Also in Rothamsted Experimental Station, Rothamsted Memoirs on Agricultural Science, vol. 18, no. 3 (St. Albans, 1934).

395 L41R v. 18

WATSON, J. A. S., and G. D. AMERY. Early Scottish agricultural writers, 1697-1790. Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, Transactions (ser. 5) 43:60-85. Edinburgh, William Blackwood & Sons. 1931. 10 H536 (30)

Contents to be noted:

James Donaldson, p. 60-62. Lord Belhaven (1656-1708) p. 62-63. The Society of Improvers, p. 64. William Mackintosh (1662-1743), p. 65-67. The Buchan Society, p. 67. Robert Maxwell (1695-1765), p. 68-70. Francis Home (1719-1813), p. 70-71. Adam Dickson (1721-1776), p. 71-73. Henry Home, Lord Kames (1696-1782), p. 73-76. Andrew Wight, p. 76-78. Dr. James Anderson (1739-1808), p. 78-79. Handlist of Scottish agricultural literature down to 1790, p. 79-85.

WILLIAMS, JUDITH BLOW. A guide to the printed materials for English social and economic history, 1750-1850. (Records of civilization: sources and studies, edited by J. E. Shotwell). 2 vol. New York, Columbia University Press. 1926. 241.3 W67 (31)

Contents to be noted:

Agriculture (introduction; bibliographies; publications of societies; periodical publications; encyclopaedias; other works), 2:35-73.

References on English Agriculture

WILLIAMS, JUDITH FLOW. Continued.

Comments:

"In view of the fact that the Industrial Revolution in England is admittedly one of those real turning points in human affairs in which new and vast forces emerge which change the fundamentals of social as well as political relationships, it is a strange fact that the student of history has no instrument for research at his disposal similar to those guides and manuals which make accessible the sources of medieval or ancient history. The present volume is intended to supply this need and the author has faced the full responsibility which the opportunity affords." - Editor's Preface.

"...to achieve a body of material with unity and coherence yet representative of the period, it was decided to use two principal themes as the basis of selection and organization of sources. The first was economic theory, conditions and problems, and suggestions for improvements along these lines. This involved the study of population, prices, business cycles and crises, commerce, money and banking, public finance, transportation, industry and the technical developments affecting it. The other theme chosen involved the question of social relationships: the conditions of life, especially among the working classes, wages, the poor, charity, coöperation, trade-unions, education, and the like, and theories of social reform." - Author's Foreword, p. xiii-xiv.

Reviews:

Witt Bowden, in American Historical Review 32:359 (January 1927). N. S. B. Gras, in Economic History Review 1:165-166 (January 1927). William MacDonald, in New York Herald Tribune Books, Jan. 23, 1927, p. 18. Emory Neff, in Nation 123:486-487 (Nov. 10, 1926). A. P. Usher, in American Economic Review 17:79 (March 1927). New Statesman 28:516 (Feb. 5, 1927). Times [London] Literary Supplement, Dec. 30, 1926, p. 962.

See also Ernle, given below as Item 62.

GEOGRAPHY AND CONTEMPORARY SCENE

The high degree of what Americans would call the regionalization of English agriculture has prompted the inclusion of a section on Geography and Contemporary Scene in edition 2 of this bibliography. It is believed that this section will be useful to English as well as European users and especially to Americans who are seeking the English backgrounds of certain phases of American agriculture.

DEMANGEON, ALBERT. Les Iles Britanniques. (Géographie universelle, publiée sous la direction de P. Vidal de la Blache et L. Gallois, tome 1). 320 p., illus., maps. Paris, Armand Colin. 1927. 278 V66G v. 1 (32)

Contents to be noted:

- Avant-propos de l'ouvrage, by L. Gallois, p. v-viii.
Les Iles Britanniques: leur personnalité géographique et leur place dans le monde, p. 1-5.
- Part 1, Les Iles Britanniques Études Générales:
- 1, Configuration, structure et relief, p. 7-33.
 - 2, Les mers, p. 34-51.
 - 3, Le climat et la végétation des Iles Britanniques et des pays de la mer du Nord, p. 52-68.
 - 4, Peuples, états et nations des Iles Britanniques, p. 69-91.
- Part 2, Les Iles Britanniques Études Régionales:
- 5, L'Irlande, p. 93-116.
 - 6, L'Ecosse, p. 117-142.
 - 7, L'Angleterre du Nord, p. 143-176.
 - 8, Le Pays de Galles, p. 177-191.
 - 9, Le Sud-Ouest anglais (Somerset, Devon et Cornouaille). L'Archipel Angle-Normand p. 192-205.
 - 10, La Plaine anglaise. Les Midlands. Les pays du wash et les Fens. L'Est-Anglie. Les pays de la Tamise, p. 206-227.
 - 11, L'Angleterre du Midi, p. 228-239.
 - 12, Londres, p. 240-258.
- Part 3, Les Iles Britanniques La Vie Economique-L'Empire:
- 13, Les aspects économiques de la vie Britannique, p. 259-285.
 - 14, La flette. Le commerce. L'Empire, p. 286-304.
- Appendice: Bibliographie sommaire d'ouvrages généraux sur les Iles Britanniques, p. 304.
Bibliography at the end of each chapter.

Review:

H. Sée, in Economic History Review 2:176 (January 1929).

References on English Agriculture

FAWCETT, CHARLES B. Provinces of England: a study of some geographical aspects of devolution. 296 p., maps. London, Williams & Norgate. 1919. JN297.F4F3 (33)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, Introductory, p. 17-29.
- 2, Existing local government divisions, p. 30-49.
- 3, The distribution of the population over the land, p. 50-68.
- 4, Principles of the division, p. 69-84.
- 5, The provincial capitals, p. 85-99.
- 6, Province of North England, p. 100-116.
- 7, Province of Lancashire, p. 117-126.
- 8, Province of Peakdon, p. 127-139.
- 9, Province of Yorkshire, p. 140-147.
- 10, The Severn province, p. 148-159.
- 11, The Trent province, p. 160-166.
- 12, Province of Devon, p. 167-171.
- 13, Province of Wessex, p. 172-185.
- 14, The Bristol province, p. 186-193.
- 15, Province of East Anglia, p. 194-203.
- 16, The London province, p. 204-208.
- 17, Central England, p. 209-215.
- 18, The Anglo-Welsh boundary, p. 216-226.
- 19, Unity of the provinces, p. 227-236.
- 20, The provinces as educational areas, p. 237-243.
- 21, Relation of the provinces to other principal divisions, p. 244-257.
- 22, Conclusion, p. 258-264.
- Three statistical appendices, p. 265-282.

Comments:

"This book may be regarded as an essay in the application of Geography to a particular political problem, that of the delimitation of Provinces of England....

"The book may be divided into three fairly distinct sections. The first five chapters are devoted to a study and criticism of the existing political divisions of England, and a statement and discussion of the principles on which the delimitation of the provinces here suggested is based. Each of the next twelve chapters (VI to XVII) is devoted to one of these provinces and gives a brief account of its extent and boundaries and of the factors which make it, more or less distinctly, a unit area. The remainder (Chapters XVIII to XXII) deals with more general considerations." - Preface.

Geography and Contemporary Scene

HALL, SIR DANIEL. Our daily bread. 169 p., illus., maps.
London, John Murray. 1938. 278.171 H14 (34)

Contents to be noted:

How we get our food, p. 1-4. Wheat and bread (flour, cereals), p. 4-33. Milk, p. 33-47. Butter and cheese, p. 47-51. Pigs and bacon, p. 51-59. Eggs, p. 59-65. Coffee, p. 65-71. Sugar, p. 72-77. Watercress, p. 77-80. Oranges, p. 80-85. Sheep and wool, p. 85-104. Potatoes, p. 105-112. Market gardening, p. 112-117. Cattle and beef, p. 117-129. Apples, p. 130-137. Glasshouse culture, p. 137-142. Tea, p. 142-146. Raisins and currants, p. 146-149. Spices, p. 149-159. The beginnings of farming, p. 159-165.

Comments:

"Nowadays men and women are in danger of growing up without knowing anything of the great and ancient industry of farming which provides them with their daily bread. The towns have spread so widely, their interests have become so engrossing, that the country is now regarded merely as an occasional playground and its working inhabitants as an alien race engaged in a primitive occupation unworthy of the urban dweller's consideration. So primitive indeed is the industry of farming that among large numbers of our population it exerts a fundamental attraction which may grow into a living interest if they can be informed of what farmers are about and how and why they go to work." - Preface, p. v.

There are seven dot maps showing the distribution of crops in England and Wales, and a number of significant illustrations.

Reviews:

W. G. E. in *Geographical Journal* 92:377 (October 1938). G. M., in *Scottish Geographical Magazine* 55:189 (May 1939).

HERBERTSON, ANDREW J., and OSBERT J. R. HOWARTH, editors. The British Isles and Mediterranean possessions (Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus). (The Oxford Survey of the British Empire, v. 1). 596 p., illus., maps. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1914

Contents to be noted: DA11. H4 (35)

- 1, Physical features and geology, by Grenville A. J. Cole, p. 1-45.
- 2, Climate, by W. G. Kendrew, p. 46-92.
- 3, Vegetation and flora, by C. E. Moss, p. 92-112.
- 4, Fauna, by Geoffrey W. Smith, p. 112-121.
- 5, The British seas and sea-fisheries, by James Johnstone, p. 122-147.
- 6, Agriculture, by A. D. Hall, p. 148-171.
- 7, Economic minerals, by Albert Gilligan, p. 172-189.
- 8, The production and trade of the United Kingdom, by W. G. S. Adams, p. 190-250.
- 9, Communications, by O. J. R. Howarth, p. 251-280.

References on English Agriculture

HERBERTSON, ANDREW J., and OSBERT J. R. HOWARTH, editors. Con't.

- 10, Population: distribution and relative density,
by A. L. Bowley, p. 280-297.
 - 11, Distribution of races and languages, by H. J. Fleure,
p. 298-317.
 - 15, The English village, by Harold J. E. Pecko, p. 404-429.
 - 16, Scottish villages and country life, by H. M. Cadell,
p. 429-446.
 - 17, Town and country life and administration in Ireland,
by C. H. Oldham, p. 447-465.
 - 18, The Scilly Isles, by O. J. R. Howarth, p. 464-468.
 - 19, The Channel Islands, by R. R. Marrett and H. J. Fleure,
p. 469-498.
 - 20, The Isle of Man, by G. W. Lamplugh, p. 498-510.
- Bibliography at the end of each chapter.

KELDORFER, HEINRICH. Die Landwirtschaft von England und Wales:
Versuch einer geographischen Darstellung ihrer landschaft-
lichen Verschiedenheiten. (Badische Geographische Abhand-
lungen, herausgegeben von Johann Sölch und Hans Mortensen,
Hft. 11). 196 p., maps. Freiburg im Breisgau,
Selbstverlag der Geographischen Institute der Universitäten
Freiburg i. Br. und Heidelberg; auslieferung: J. Wäibel'sche
Verlagsbuchhandlung. 1933. 231.171 K27 (36)

Contents to be noted:

Einleitung:

- 1, Aufgabe und Abgrenzung der Arbeit, p. 1-5.
- 2, Die geschichtliche Entwicklung und der allgemeine
Charakter der englischen Landwirtschaft, p. 5-8.

Die landwirtschaftlichen Regionen:

- 1, Ostengland, p. 9-26.
- 2, Südostengland, p. 26-43.
- 3, Die südlichen Midlands (mit der südwestlichen
Milchregion), p. 44-50.
- 4, Das Triastiefland der nördlichen Midlands und von
Lancastria, p. 50-62.
- 5, Südwestengland, p. 62-70.
- 6, Wales, p. 70-80.
- 7, Nordengland, p. 80-90.

Die natürlichen Grundlagen der englischen Landwirtschaft:

- 1, Das Klima, p. 91-102.
- 2, Der Boden, p. 102-127.
- 3, Die übrigen natürlichen Faktoren der Landwirtschaft
(Relief und Vegetation), p. 127-131.

Der Mensch in der englischen Landwirtschaft:

- 1, Die verkehrswirtschaftlichen Beziehungen (Markt-
Verkehr-Industrie), p. 135-149.

Geography and Contemporary Scene

KELDORFER, HEINRICH. Continued.

- 2, Bevölkerung und Siedlung, p. 149-161.
- 3, Der landwirtschaftliche Betrieb, p. 161-180.
- 4, Die bedeutendsten Landwirtschaftsformen von England und Wales, p. 180-181.

Verzeichnis der benützten Literatur:

- 1, Abkürzungen und Zeitschriftenverzeichnis, p. 182.
 - 2, Einzelne Bücher und Abhandlungen, p. 182-185.
 - 3, Sammelwerke, p. 185-186.
 - 4, Statistiken, p. 186.
- Tabellen, p. 187-190.
- Kartenanhang, p. 191-196.

Comments:

"This is, undoubtedly, the most important survey of British farming that has been made since the war....

"It has frequently been pointed out that the administrative county does not bear very much relation to the geographical and economic significance of the areas, and Dr. Keldorfer has emphasized this point, both verbally and by his method. In the first part of his work he describes the physical regions of the country and shows how these physical regions have affected the local type of farming. This part of the work is of the utmost use.... The second part deals with the natural conditions under which farming is carried out in this country, and is divided into the natural sub-heads of climate, soil, and relief and vegetation....

"The third part of the book is devoted to the social aspects of farming in this country, marketing, transport, subsidiary industries, population and its distribution, and the agricultural holding in relation to all the factors that influence it, the various forms of occupancy, and social and economic questions." -
Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain] 41:936
(December 1934).

LAND UTILISATION SURVEY OF BRITAIN. The land of Britain; the report of the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain. Edited by L. Dudley Stamp. London, Geographical Publications. 1936-

Contents to be noted: 282 L223La (37)

- Part 1, Ayrshire, by John H. G. Lebon, p. 1-83, maps.
- Part 2, Moray and Nairn, by F. H. W. Green, p. 85-124, maps.
- Part 53, Rutland, by Margaret E. Broughton, p. 1-38, maps.
- Part 69, Lincolnshire (parts of Holland), by George I. Smith, p. 1-83, maps.
- Part 70, Norfolk, by John E. G. Mosby, p. 85-256, maps.
- Part 78, Berkshire, by J. Stephenson and W. G. East, p. 1-113, maps.
- Part 79, Middlesex and the London region, by E. C. Willatts, p. 115-304, maps.
- Part 86, Somerset, by T. Stuart-Menteath and S. C. Morland, p. 1-141, maps.

References on English Agriculture

LAND UTILISATION SURVEY OF BRITAIN: Continued.

Comments:

Each Part has material on the physical background, the land utilization, the land-use regions, and the agricultural history of the county covered by the study.

"The primary purpose of the survey is to make a complete record over the whole of Britain of the uses to which the land is put at the present time. Six different categories are recognized for the purpose: meadow and permanent grass, arable land including rotation grass, heathland and moorland or rough hill pasture, forests and woodlands, gardens, and land agriculturally unproductive."- L. Dudley Stamp, in *Geographical Journal* 78:41 (July 1931).

The objectives, organization, methods, and value of the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain are further explained in articles by L. Dudley Stamp with the title, "The Land Utilisation Survey of Britain," which have appeared in the following journals: *Geographical Journal* 78:40-53, map (July 1931); *Geographical Review* 24:646-650 (October 1934); *Geography* 16:44-51, maps (March 1931); *Nature* (London) 129:709-711, maps (May 14, 1932); and *Scottish Geographical Magazine* 47:144-150, illus., map (May 1931).

These articles may be supplemented with L. Dudley Stamp, "Land Utilisation Survey as a School and College Exercise," *Journal of Geography* 33:121-130, maps (April 1934), and "Planning the Land for the Future," *Science* 80:507-512 (Dec. 7, 1934); and E. C. Willatts, "The Land Utilisation Survey of Britain," *Geography* 17:219-225 (1932).

The Land Utilisation Survey of Britain has also issued annual reports on the progress of its work. See Land Utilisation Survey of Britain, Annual Report...1st- 1932- London, Land Utilisation Survey of Britain. 1932- 282.9 L222

Attention is also called to the series of one-inch to one mile maps which embody the results of the field work of the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain. "It can fairly be claimed from those maps that they are the most complete topographical sheets which have ever been published. Not only do they show all the detail which appears on the 'one-inch' maps of Great Britain, but in addition, by means of attractive and boldly contrasted colours, the use to which the land is put. The picture is complete. At a glance we see not only what we are accustomed to find in the best topographical maps - roads, railways, towns, rivers, contours and so forth, but in addition to that, the chess-board of cultivation

Geography and Contemporary Scene

LAND UTILISATION SURVEY OF BRITAIN. Continued.

as it is revealed when we fly over the land in an aeroplane. Heaths, commons, woodlands, gardens, grassland and arable land, and their distribution and relative areas and positions are shown the moment we glance at one of these sheets."—Land Utiliation Maps on the Scale of One-Inch to One Mile published by the Ordnance Survey, an explanatory pamphlet accompanying the maps. Call number for the maps: 232 L223

Reviews:

G. R. C., in *Geographical Journal* 81:543 (June 1933).
C. F. Close, "Land Utilization Maps of Great Britain," in *Geographical Journal* 81:541-543 (June 1933). G. H. J. D., in *Geographical Journal* 90:169-170 (August 1937). E. E. Edwards, "A Future Agricultural History Source," in *Agricultural History* 7:207 (October 1933). F. H. W. G., in *Geographical Journal* 92:545 (December 1938). K. H. H., in *Scottish Geographical Magazine* 55:113, 176 (March, May 1939). A. C. O., in *Geographical Journal* 92:361 (October 1938). Clair Price, "A New Map of Great Britain Shown as a Living Portrait," in *New York Times*, Apr. 23, 1933. E. C. Willatts, "The Land Utilisation Survey: Firth of Forth Sheet," in *Scottish Geographical Magazine* 50:376-386, maps (November 1934). "Modern British Domesday Book Suggests Listing U. S. Acreage," in *Christian Science Monitor*, Dec. 29, 1933. "England Compiling Domesday Book, First Since William the Conqueror," in *Washington (D.C.) Star*, Feb. 5, 1933. "Progress of the Land Utilization Survey of Britain," in *Geographical Journal* 83:71-73, map (January 1934). *Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain]* 43:919 (December 1936). "Land Utilisation Survey," in *Nature (London)* 129:430 (Mar. 19, 1932). *Scottish Geographical Magazine* 49:105-106 (Mar. 15, 1933), and 54:369-370 (November 1936).

MACKINDER, H. J. *Britain and the British seas.* 377 p., maps.

New York, D. Appleton & Co. 1902.

DA630.MI56 (38)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, The position of Britain, p. 1-13.
- 2, The British seas, p. 14-24.
- 3, The submarine platform, p. 25-34.
- 4, The movement of the waters, p. 35-45.
- 5, The uplands and lowlands, p. 46-62.
- 6, The structure of Britain, p. 63-82.
- 7, The English plain, p. 83-96.
- 8, The physical history of Britain, p. 97-106.
- 9, The rivers of Britain, p. 109-146.
- 10, British weather, p. 147-163.
- 11, The climates of Britain, p. 164-176.
- 12, Racial geography, p. 177-193.
- 13, Historical geography, p. 194-230.
- 14, Metropolitan England, p. 231-259.

References on English Agriculture

MACKINDER, H. J. Continued.

- 15, Industrial England, p. 260-281.
 - 16, Scotland, p. 282-296.
 - 17, Ireland, p. 297-308.
 - 18, Strategic geography, p. 309-314.
 - 19, Economic geography, p. 315-340.
 - 20, Imperial Britain, p. 341-352.
 - 21, Summary and conclusion, p. 353-358.
- Notes on authorities at the end of each chapter.

MAXTON, JOHN PURTON, editor. Regional types of British agriculture. 318 p., maps. London, George Allen & Unwin. 1936.

281.171 M45 (39)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, General features of farming in Great Britain, by A. Bridges, p. 13-34.
- 2, The north of England, by D. H. Dinsdale, p. 37-48.
- 3, Lancashire and Cheshire, by John Orr, p. 51-69.
- 4, The Ridings of Yorkshire, by A. G. Ruston, p. 73-91.
- 5, The East Midland Counties, by Allen Knox, p. 95-111.
- 6, The Eastern Counties, by R. McG. Carslaw, p. 115-132.
- 7, The South-Eastern Counties, by James Grant, p. 135-152.
- 8, The South and South Midland Counties, by Edgar Thomas, p. 155-170.
- 9, The South-Western Counties, by W. Harwood Long, p. 173-189.
- 10, The West of England Counties, by C. V. Dawe, p. 193-208.
- 11, The West Midland Counties, by F. S. Dennis, p. 211-224.
- 12, Wales and Monmouth, by A. W. Ashby and E. Ll. Harry, p. 227-249.
- 13, The north of Scotland, by A. D. Imper, p. 253-267.
- 14, The east and south-east of Scotland, by D. Witney, p. 271-288.
- 15, The west and south-west of Scotland, by J. A. Gilchrist, p. 291-312.

Comments:

"The original conception of this volume of essays was to provide a brief outline of the farming in all parts of Great Britain, for the benefit of foreign visitors to the Fourth International Conference of Agricultural Economists, held at the University of St. Andrews, 1936. It is felt, however, that the collection of these essays into one volume is likely to prove valuable to a much wider public than that for which it was originally intended.

"In the whole of a fairly large body of agricultural literature in Great Britain, there is no up-to-date volume which provides for the whole of the country an outline of the

Geography and Contemporary Scene

MAXTON, JOHN PURTON, editor. Continued.

farming which one is likely to find in any part, and it is this gap which Regional Types of British Agriculture goes some little way to fill." - Preface.

Reviews:

Ruth Cohen, in *Economic Journal* 47:360-361 (June 1937).

I. R. M., in *Scottish Geographical Magazine* 53:264 (July 1937).

Economist (London) 125:166 (Oct. 24, 1936). *Journal of the*

Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain] 43:121.8 (March 1937).

Scottish Journal of Agriculture 20:81-82 (January 1937).

OGILVIE, ALAN GRANT, editor. Great Britain; essays in regional geography by twenty-six authors, with an introduction by

Sir E. J. Russell. Ed. 2, xxi, 502 p., illus., maps.

Cambridge, England, University Press. 1930. DA630.04 1930 (40)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction, by E. John Russell, p. xvii-xxxi.

- 1, The climate of Great Britain, by Hugh Robert Mill, p. 1-16.
- 2, The South-East, by C. C. Fagg and G. E. Hutchings, with a contribution by A. G. Tansley, p. 19-41.
- 3, The London basin, by Hilda Ormsby, p. 42-63.
- 4, Central south England, by O. H. T. Rishbeth, p. 69-92.
- 5, The South-West, by W. Stanley Lewis, p. 93-113.
- 6, The lower Severn basin and the plain of Somerset, by W. W. Jervis, p. 114-130.
- 7, The South-East Midlands, by H. O. Beckett, p. 131-148.
- 8, East Anglia, by Percy M. Roxby, p. 149-173.
- 9, The Fenlands, by Frank Dobson, p. 174-183.
- 10, Lincolnshire, by John Bygott, p. 184-199.
- 11, The North-East Midlands, by P. W. Bryan, p. 200-215.
- 12, The North-West Midlands, by R. H. Kinvig, p. 216-236.
- 13, Wales, by H. J. Fleure, p. 237-263.
- 14, The Pennine Highland, by C. B. Fawcett, p. 264-269.
- 15, Lancastria, by W. Fitzgerald, H. King and Joan Kershaw, p. 270-300.
- 16, The Don Valley and South Yorkshire coalfield, by R. M. Rudmose Brown, p. 301-311.
- 17, Holderness and the Humber, by R. M. Rudmose Brown, p. 312-321.
- 18, The Yorkshire region, by C. B. Fawcett, p. 322-331.
- 19, North-East England, by C. B. Fawcett, p. 332-348.
- 20, Cumbria, by J. F. Campbell, p. 349-367.
- 21, The Highlands and Hebrides, by A. Stevens, p. 368-395.
- 22, North-East Scotland, by John McFarlane, p. 396-419.
- 23, Central Scotland, by Alan G. Ogilvie, p. 420-465.
- 24, The Southern Uplands, by William A. Guild, Alan G. Ogilvie, and A. Stevens, with a contribution by William G. Smith, p. 466-495.

References on English Agriculture

OGILVIE, ALAN GRANT, editor. Continued.

Comments:

"The [British] National Committee [for Geography] in August 1926 formed a 'Joint Regional Studies Committee,' with Sir John Russell as Chairman and consisting of the Authors of this book and several others, to arrange for the preparation of the volume." - Preface to first edition which was issued in 1928.

Reviews:

W. W. Atwood, in Journal of Geography 27:370 (December 1928). Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture 35:687-688 (October 1928). 278 Og4

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. Agricultural Economics Research Institute.

An agricultural atlas of England and Wales (second edition, revised), made on behalf of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, University of Oxford, by Malcolm Messer... 3 p., 1, 25 maps. 3 maps in pocket. 48 x 48 cm. Southampton [England], published at direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries by the Ordnance Survey. 1932.

Comments:

Folio 2. 273.171 Ox2 (41)

"...systems of cropping and the distribution of livestock take no account of administrative boundaries.... The Agricultural Atlas of England and Wales, therefore, has been made for the purpose of presenting a more accurate picture, so far as may be possible on a small scale, of the distribution of farming systems, together with some of their causes....this Atlas has been based upon the figures of the Parish Returns, supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries...."

"The causes of differences in farming practice may be due to soil, climatic or economic factors. A Geological Map is therefore included, though the soil of the surface varies much more than the map indicates because of the soil drifts. Climatic conditions are jointly indicated by Relief and Rainfall Maps.... These three foundation maps - Geological, Rainfall and Relief - which are inserted loose in the Atlas, are intended to be used in estimating the influence of geological formation, rainfall or altitude on the distribution of crops or livestock...."

"The first Agricultural Atlas was prepared by Mr. J. Pryce Howell at the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, in 1925, and was based upon the Agricultural Returns for the year 1918. Since its issue, many changes in the distribution of crops and stock have occurred, and the present re-issue is based upon the Agricultural Returns for ten years later, the year 1928." - Introduction.

Reviews:

W. E. Ekblaw, in Economic Geography 5:438 (October 1929).
L. D. Stamp, in Economica 13(40):236-237 (May 1933).

Geography and Contemporary Scene

STAMP, LAURENCE DUDLEY. An agricultural atlas of Ireland. 60 p., maps. London, George Gill & Sons. 1931. 278.171 St2 (42)

Contents to be noted:

Introductory:

- 1, Irish agricultural statistics (bibliography), p. 5-6.
- 2, The construction of the maps, p. 6.
- 3, The physical geography of Ireland (physiography; geological structure; climate), p. 7-9.

Part 1, Northern Ireland:

- A, The land utilisation of Northern Ireland, p. 10-12.
- B, The crops of Northern Ireland, p. 13-17.
- C, The livestock of Northern Ireland, p. 18-22.
- D, The agricultural regions of Northern Ireland, p. 23-26.

Part 2, Saorstát Éireann:

- A, The land utilisation of the Irish Free State, p. 27-31.
- B, The crops of the Irish Free State, p. 32-44.
- C, The livestock of the Irish Free State, p. 45-54.
- D, The agricultural regions of the Irish Free State, p. 54-60.

Comments:

"This volume completes a useful survey of current agricultural conditions in the British Isles.... The actual situation in regard to each branch of the subject is made plain at a glance by means of excellent stippled maps and diagrams accompanied by explanatory notes and tables.... It is evident that much careful labour has been expended in the production of this atlas, and its study should stimulate intelligent and critical research in Irish agriculture." - Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain] 38:1077-1078 (January 1932).

Reviews:

Geographical Review 22:516 (July 1932).

and STANLEY H. BEAVER. The British Isles: a geographic and economic survey...with contributions by Sir Josiah Stamp... and D. K. Smee. 719 p., illus., maps. London [etc.], Longmans, Green & Co. 1933. 278.171 St2B (43)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, The position of Britain, p. 1-7.
- 2, The physiographic evolution of the British Isles, p. 8-24.
- 3, The physiography of the British Isles, p. 25-56.
- 4, British weather and climate, p. 57-79.
- 5, The inland waters of the British Isles, p. 80-96.
- 6, The soils of Britain, p. 97-107.
- 7, The land utilisation of the British Isles, p. 108-114.
- 8, The natural vegetation of Britain, p. 115-130.
- 9, Forestry and afforestation, p. 131-142.
- 10, Agriculture (introductory, p. 143-145; sketch of the history of farming in Britain, p. 145-152; present trends in British farming, p. 152-154; characteristics

References on English Agriculture

STAMP, LAURENCE DUDLEY, and STALLEY H. BEAVER. Continued.

- of British farming at the present time, p. 154-159;
agricultural output of the British Isles, p. 160-161;
special distribution of crops in the British Isles,
p. 162-183; distribution of livestock in the British
Isles, p. 183-197; number and size of agricultural
holdings, p. 197; some agricultural industries, sugar
beet, canning, brewing, distilling, p. 198-206; the
Nation's food, p. 206-209), p. 193-209.
- 11, The agricultural regions of Scotland, p. 210-220.
 - 12, The agricultural regions of England and Wales, p. 221-239.
 - 13, The agricultural regions of Ireland, p. 240-262.
 - 25, The peopling of the British Isles, p. 542-556.
 - 26, The evolution of the form and functions of British
villages and towns, p. 557-577.
 - 27, The growth of communications, p. 578-596.
- References at the end of each chapter.

Comments:

"What....I have tried to do in this book is to take stock of the natural resources of the British Isles, and show broadly what use has been made of those resources in the past, and to analyse the present position. In particular, attention has been paid to the natural or geographical factors which influence the utilisation of resources, and thus the point of view is that of the economic geographer.... I have not attempted to anticipate the results of the work of the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain, and the emphasis which might be placed on the remarkable abandonment of so much cultivated land in these islands; but I have attempted to deal, in some detail, with the present position of farming, noticing in particular the lines of development which seem at the present day most promising." - Preface.

Reviews:

- W. E. Ekblaw, in *Economic Geography* 10:319-320 (July 1934).
C. B. F., in *Geographical Journal* 83:54-55 (January 1934).
A. M., in *Scottish Geographical Magazine* 50:410 (November 1934).
S. S. Visser, in *Journal of Geography* 33:79-80 (February 1934).
T. S. W., in *Geographical Journal* 91:164 (February 1938).
Geographical Review 24:507-508 (July 1934).
Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain] 40:1105 (February 1934).

WATSON, JAMES A. S. *Rural Britain to-day and to-morrow.* 161 p., illus. Edinburgh and London, Oliver & Boyd. 1934.

Contents to be noted: 281.171 W35 (44)

Introduction, by W. E. Elliott, p. xiii-xxiii.

- 1, The changing countryside, p. 1-12.
- 2, Wrestling a living from the north lands, p. 13-26.

Geography and Contemporary Scene

WATSON, JAMES A. S. Continued.

- 3, Fishermen and farmers in north-east Scotland, p. 27-40.
- 4, Lowland Scotland, p. 41-55.
- 5, From the north to the Midlands, p. 56-69.
- 6, East Yorkshire and the Fens, p. 70-81.
- 7, Tradition and experiment in the west, p. 82-92.
- 8, The southeastern counties, p. 93-105.
- 9, East Anglian industries, p. 106-119.
- 10, The west country, p. 120-133.
- 11, In Cobbett's day and now (in discussion with J. W. Simmons), p. 134-147.
- 12, Conclusion, p. 148-161.

Comments:

"This little book contains the substance of a dozen broadcast talks given during the last three months of 1933. They have already appeared in The Listener, and my only excuse for reprinting them now is that a surprisingly large number of people have expressed the hope that I would do so." - Preface.

"This is a survey of the country, the countryside and its crops, the countryside and its stock, the countryside and its villages and roads, its schools, its buses and its wireless sets, and all that arises out of them." - Introduction.

Attention is also called to the series of articles by Professor Watson entitled "Some Impressions of British Farming" in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain] 40:1032-1039, 1121-1128; 41:13-20, 118-124, 248-254, 464-469 (February, March, April, May, June, August 1934). The introductory statement reads as follows: "The writer has lately completed a fairly extensive tour of Great Britain, with the object of looking into present-day rural problems. Some of the impressions formed have already been discussed in a series of broadcast talks. In the present articles, it is proposed to summarize these impressions and to deal, rather more fully than was possible in a series of popular talks, with the technical and economic problems of farming."

The regions are considered as follows:

- 1, Southwestern Scotland; the Scottish Highlands; the Northeast of Scotland; From Angus to Berwickshire, 40:1032-1039 (February 1934).
- 2, Samples of the North Country (Northumberland; the East Riding; West Lancashire), 40:1121-1128 (March 1934).
- 3, The East and Southeast (Norfolk; The Fens; the Lea Valley; Kent fruit growing), 41:13-20 (April 1934).
- 4, South and west (the Chalkland problem; small farms in the far west; the cider industry), 41:118-124 (May 1934).

References on English Agriculture

WATSON, JAMES A. S. Continued.

5. Western counties and Wales (South Cheshire; the Cotswolds and the Vale of Evesham; Welsh mountain sheep farming), 41:248-254 (June 1934).
6. Concluding impressions (intensification and extensification; expanding and contracting industries; mechanization and economy of labour), 41:464-469 (August 1934).

Reviews:

R. G. Stapledon, in *New Statesman and Nation* (n.s.) 3(178): 96, 98 (July 21, 1934). *Scottish Journal of Agriculture* 17: 314-315 (July 1934).

WOOD, HERBERT JOHN. An agricultural atlas of Scotland. 64 p., maps. London, George Gill & Sons. 1931. 278.171 W85 (45)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction, p. 2. Foreword, by L. Dudley Stamp, p. 4. Historical and statistical, p. 5-6. Counties and parishes, p. 7. Moorland, loch and forest, p. 7-9. Soils (selected list of references to papers of interest), p. 9-10. Climatic data, p. 10-11. Crops, p. 11-22. Livestock, p. 22-25. Agricultural regions of Scotland, p. 46-60. List of Parishes in each county of Scotland, p. 61-64.

Comments:

"The maps in this atlas may... be used with confidence by the specialist, but even more important is their value in the school study of Scottish geography. Mr. Wood has, wisely, limited himself to the publication of the maps with merely inexhaustible sources of material for study." - Foreword.

Reviews:

Geographical Review 22:516 (July 1932).

HISTORIES

ASHLEY, SIR WILLIAM JAMES. The bread of our forefathers; an inquiry in economic history. 206 p., illus., maps. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1928. 277 As 3 (46)

Comments:

"In this course of lectures we are going to consider what was the grain, or kinds of grain, of which was composed the bread of our ancestors in the country of England. The question will at first sight, probably, seem a purely antiquarian one, without any large significance. But I shall be able to show you, before we have finished, that the subject is intimately bound up with some of the most fundamental problems of our economic and social history. Did English people in the past differ, with respect to the bread they ate, from their Continental neighbours? So far as this was in fact the case during any period of their history, or over any part of their territory, or with regard to any classes of the nation, was it due to any peculiarity of climate or soil, or to differing historical circumstances, or to differing agrarian development?" - p. 1.

The volume has references and notes at end of each chapter.

Reviews:

Everett E. Edwards, in *Journal of Farm Economics* 10:555-556 (October 1928). N. S. B. Gras, in *Saturday Review of Literature* 5:19 (Aug. 4, 1928). Reginald Lennard, in *Economic History Review* 2:145-149 (January 1929).

_____ The economic organisation of England, an outline history... with a new chapter... by G. C. Allen. 261 p. London, New York [etc.], Longmans, Green & Co. 1935. Ed. 1, 1914.

Contents to be noted:

277.171 As 3 (47)

- 1, The English agrarian system: the manor as starting point, p. 1-24.
 - 3, The beginnings of modern farming: the break-up of the manor, p. 44-67.
 - 6, Agricultural estates and English self-government, p. 119-139.
- Suggestions for further reading, p. 235-251.

Comments:

"Mr. Ashley touches a multitude of subjects, and he touches almost all of them with the hand of a master. We know of no other book - of similar compass - which we should with equal confidence recommend to anyone who desires a survey of English economic development - a survey which should be rapid without being superficial, and close packed without being congested. In fine, it is work worthy of its author." - *Saturday Review* 118:115 (July 25, 1914).

References on English Agriculture

ASHLEY, SIR WILLIAM JAMES. Continued.

Reviews:

J. H. C., in *English Historical Review* 30:188-189 (January 1915).
Lilian Knowles, in *Economic Journal* 24:566-569 (December 1914).
Conyers Read, in *Journal of Political Economy* 23:289-292 (March 1915).
T. W. Van Metre, in *American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals* 57:336 (January 1915). *Nation* 99:326 (Sept. 10, 1914). *Independent* 81:212 (Feb. 3, 1915).

An introduction to English economic history and theory. v. 1,
pt. 1, 227 p.; v. 1, pt. 2, 501 p. London, New York [etc.], Longmans,
Green & Co. 1923. HC254.A32 (48)

Contents to be noted:

The manor and village community (authorities; the manorial system; its origin; increase in the number of free tenants; commutation; economic characteristics of the community; appearance of a "money-economy"; notes), 1(1):3-66. For a similar treatment by the same author, see his introductory essay on "The English Manor" on page vii-xlvi of *Monsieur Denis Fastel de Coulanges. The Origin of Property in Land...* translated by Margaret Ashley (London, George Allen & Unwin, 1927). HM17.F9

The agrarian revolution (authorities; agricultural development; the Peasants' Revolt; the enclosures; removal of customary tenants; fines and leases; areas of the enclosures; notes), 1(2): 259-304. This chapter is to a large extent identical with a paper read before the British Association in 1890, of which one portion appeared under the title, "The Character of Villein Tenure," in the *American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals* 1:412-425 (January 1891), and the other under the title, "The Destruction of the Village Community," in the *Economic Review* 1:358-369 (July 1891).

Comments:

This work has appeared in the following editions: v. 1, pt. 1 - Ed. 1, April 1888; reprinted, May 1889; Ed. 2, November 1892; Ed. 3, June 1894; reprinted, 1901, 1906; Ed. 4, July 1909; reprinted, 1911, 1913, 1919, 1923. v. 1, pt. 2 - Ed. 1, March 1893; Ed. 2, July 1893; reprinted, February 1898, October 1901; Ed. 4, January 1906; reprinted, July 1909, January 1912, June 1914, February 1920, June 1925.

"The first volume is a full and careful analysis of mediaeval economic conditions, with detailed notes and references to the primary sources. The second volume is a work of original investigation, referring particularly to conditions in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but it does not give such a clear analysis of the conditions of this period as the first volume." - E. P. Cheyney.

"A discriminating study of select topics that has long occupied an important place." - A. P. Usher.

Reviews:

Edward G. Bourne, in *Political Science Quarterly* 4:173-176 (March 1889). Edward Jenks, in *Economic Journal* 3:681-684 (December 1893).

Histories

BARNES, DONALD GROVE. A history of the English corn laws from 1660-1846. (London School of Economics Studies in Economic and Social History, edited by R. H. Tawney and Eileen Power). 336 p. London, George Routledge & Sons; New York, F. S. Crofts & Co. 1930. 285 B26 (49)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, The corn laws before 1660, p. 1-7.
- 2, The restoration corn laws, p. 8-22.
- 3, The revolt against the restoration corn laws, p. 23-48.
- 4, The failure of the law of 1773, p. 49-67.
- 5, The corn laws and the wars, 1791-1813, p. 68-98.
- 6, The enclosure movement and the corn laws, p. 99-116.
- 7, The corn law of 1815, p. 117-156.
- 8, The law of 1815 in operation, p. 157-184.
- 9, The agitation of the eighteen-twenties, p. 185-218.
- 10, The decline in interest in the corn laws from 1828 to 1838, p. 219-238.
- 11, Cobden and the anti-corn law league, 1838-1845, p. 239-271.
- 12, Sir Robert Peel and the repeal of the corn laws, p. 272-284.
- 13, Summary and conclusion, p. 285-294.
- Bibliography, p. 303-331.

Comments:

"The principal object in writing this book is to give a continuous narrative of the English Corn Laws from the Restoration in 1660 to the repeal of these laws in 1846....

"The emphasis in this study is placed upon public opinion. An attempt is made in the case of each law passed and of each measure agitated to determine what social forces and classes favoured or opposed the proposal. The operation of the different laws, or groups of laws which made up a system, is also studied from the point of view of contemporary opinion and from such statistics as are available for each period." - Preface, p. xiii.

"Professor Barnes has definitely confined himself to the corn laws after 1660, the era previous to that date being disposed of in a single brief chapter, and this is doubtless because the modern period is one that involved external as well as internal trade, and the laws in the main aimed at the regulation of the foreign trade, with the idea of maintaining the home supply at a sufficient level. The extraordinarily comprehensive bibliography shows how thoroughly the work has been done, and the book takes its place as the most comprehensive study of the subject which we yet possess." - Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain] 37:736-737 (October 1930).

"This is a most excellent monograph, scholarly, comprehensive, well-documented, and interestingly written, and is an important contribution of the sort badly needed if it is to become possible for anyone to write the as yet non-existent history of English commercial policy. It falls somewhat short, however, of what its title proclaims it to be. It is more a history of English public opinion with respect to the corn laws than an economic history of the corn laws themselves, their mode of operation, and their economic effects, although some contribution is made also to these

References on English Agriculture

BARNES, DONALD GROVE. Continued.

phases. The period before 1750, moreover, is covered only sketchily, with great reliance on secondary sources, and with little evidence of first-hand research. For the period 1750-1846, however, it is admirable in the thoroughness with which it covers the discussion in Parliament and in the tracts of the corn laws and the grain situation in general, and becomes indisputably the standard work on this subject." - Jacob Viner, in *Journal of Political Economy* 38:710-712 (December 1930).

"Covering wide ground as it does, this book inevitably offers points of attack. It is to be welcomed, nevertheless, as the first full scholarly account of a very important subject." - Frances E. Gillespie, in *Journal of Economic History* 3:311-312 (June 1931).

Reviews:

A. Birnie, in *Economic Journal* 40:497-499 (September 1930).
Godfrey Davies, in *American Historical Review* 36:195 (October 1930).
Reginald Lennard, in *Economic History Review* 3:156-159 (January 1931).
Lowell Joseph Ragatz, in *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 17:491-492 (December 1930).

BENNETT, HENRY STANLEY. *Life on the English Manor; a study of peasant conditions, 1150-1400.* 364 p., illus. Cambridge, University Press; New York, Macmillan Co. 1937.

Contents to be noted:

HC254.3.B4

(50)

Prologue: A faire felde ful of folke (difficulties of the subject; an imaginary picture of mediæval England; a June morning, 1320; in the fields; preparations for church; the churchyard; within the church; the mass; after the service; Sunday at home; the village green; the "love-boon;" haymaking scenes; the evening meal; daily tasks; further boons; the "mad sheep;" the sporting chance; the manor court; after the court; the countryside), p. 1-26.

1, The church, p. 29-37.

2, The manor and its cultivation (rural England; manor and village; the manorial "web;" the "common fields;" communal operations; complicated holdings; subdivision of the fields; difficulties of cultivation; village by-laws; assarts; the meadows; "right of common;" the commons; the wastes), p. 41-60.

3, The manorial population (subdivisions of the peasantry; the undermanni; the village craftsmen; village names and nicknames; need for the small tenants; their characteristic duties; the life of labour; the manorial system), p. 63-73.

BENNETT, HENRY STANLEY. Continued.

- 4, The peasant's year (difficulties of medieval agriculture; the jus faldae; lack of manure; the "exhaustion" theory; the fallows; the common fields; the yearly round; sowing; harrowing; haymaking; harvesting; winter work; wet weather occupations; loss and gain; the livestock; oxen, cows and sheep; pigs and poultry; wild life; the peasant's resources), p. 77-96.
- 5, Rents and services (servile burdens; "The custom of the manor;" the customals; "The power of the lord;" week-work; a day's work; works not demanded; types of services; "Boon" work; the "mad sheep;" negligent services; excuses for absence; observance of holy-days; military service; the peasant and war; compulsion; a nation at arms), p. 99-125.
- 6, Servile burdens (the mill; the miller; the manorial oven; other forms of oppression; "Tallage at will;" fixed tallage; the joyeux avenement; forced hospitality; Heriot; mortuary; "Worms feeding upon the corpse"), p. 129-150.
- 7, Manorial administration (the need for manorial officers; manorial treatises; the administrators; the steward; the bailiff; the reeve; length of service; election of reeve; the reeve's duties; the reeve and the auditors; the reeve's rewards and privileges; the hayward; the beadle; the famuli; their duties and rewards; Pierce the Ploughman's Crede; the manorial accounts; the auditors), p. 153-192.
- 8, The manor court, p. 195-221.
- 9, Everyday life (medieval houses; methods of construction, skilled labour; the village craftsmen; repair of houses; "By hook or by crook;" the peasant's garden; his household goods; food and drink; meals; family life; population; difficulties of peasant marriages; marriages, on and off the manor; "Mixed" marriage; compulsory marriage; marriage and canon law; leynwrite; ecclesiastical courts and incontinency; wills; the widow; old age arrangements; "Borough English"), p. 225-256.
- 10, "Merrie England" (the peasant's lot; the unending struggle; stew's picture; Christmas festivities; ecclesiastical feasts; birth, marriage and death; the "ales;" the ale-house; dancing; the countryside and the pleasures of the chase), p. 259-274.
- 11, The road to freedom [the break-up of the manorial system], p. 279-317.
- 12, The Church, p. 321-336.
Glossary, p. 337-339.
Abbreviations and authorities, p. 341-351.

Comments:

"Mr. H. S. Bennett distinguishes his point of view from that of the legalists who formerly dominated English medieval studies; their preoccupation with status led them, he thinks, to neglect the realities of economic freedom or slavery. Mr. Bennett is concerned, however, more with the social arrangements and the

References on British Agriculture

BENNETT, HENRY STANLEY. Continued.

personal hopes and fears of the medieval peasantry than with purely economic matters; he would gladly exchange cartularies and accounts, as well as assize and court rolls, 'for one brief diary of a peasant of the fourteenth century, set down as faithfully as the seventeenth-century diarists recorded their adventures in life and affairs.'... Mr. Bennett himself has studied cartularies and rolls to some purpose. Few of the published sources of manorial history have escaped his attention, and to certain large groups of unprinted materials he has devoted pains which most writers of general surveys feel justified in sparing themselves. He enjoys, besides, the advantage of knowing and appreciating the literary sources. It is an almost timeless world which he sets out to describe, hardly subject, save in one important respect, to change and development, and offering little scope for the study of measurable cause and effect. These are self-imposed limitations; within them Mr. Bennett has constructed, with profound sympathy and learning, a clear and justly proportioned picture of medieval rural life.

"His survey begins, as it ends, with the Church, whose influence pervaded every part of the peasant's existence. He describes the lay-out of the typical manor, and draws attention, in accounting for its personnel, to economic as well as legal inequalities. The importance of the underman in providing a labour pool is rightly stressed, but one would like a more exact estimate of their numbers and distribution. Extents and rentals are often misleading; it may be frequently suspected and sometimes shown that their distinction between villeins and cottars is really a distinction between different classes of property held by the same tenants. It is in the chapter on agriculture that Mr. Bennett's neglect of movement and change is a weakness. The characteristic of medieval agriculture, at least in the manorialised arable plain, is the interdependence of every one of its branches; and this is fully revealed only in the difficult and complex processes of adjustment to changes in aims and methods and in the surrounding physical and economic circumstances." - T. A. M. Bishop, in *Economic History Review* 8:193-194 (May 1938).

The following illustrations are worthy of special notice:

The peasant at work, p. 32.

Country sport, p. 94.

The thresher and the swinherd, p. 134.

Domestic scene, p. 234.

Peasant transport, p. 75.

God speed the plough (from a MS. of *Piers Plowman*), p. 96.

The overseer's rod, p. 125.

Carrying to the mill, p. 127.

Reviews:

Herbert Heaton, in *Social Education* 2:441-442 (September 1938).

N. Neilson, in *American Historical Review* 43:838-841 (July 1938).

Histories

BIRNIE, ARTHUR. An economic history of the British Isles. 391 p., maps. London, Methuen & Co. 1935. 277.171 B53 (51)

Contents to be noted:

Book 1, From the Earliest Times to the Eleventh Century:

- 1, The prehistoric age, p. 7-15.
- 2, The Roman occupation, p. 16-20.
- 3, The Anglo-Saxon period, p. 21-35.

Book 2, From the Eleventh to the Sixteenth Century:

- 4, Feudalism in its economic aspect, p. 39-46.
- 5, The medieval manor, p. 47-53.
- 6, The decay of villeinage, p. 59-70.
- 7, The agrarian revolution of the sixteenth century, p. 71-82.
- 8, Commerce and towns, p. 83-97.
- 9, Industry and craft guilds, p. 98-108.
- 10, Economic opinion in the middle ages, p. 109-116.
- 11, Money, moneylending and public finance, p. 117-124.
- 12, The state and economic regulations, p. 125-131.
- 13, The economic development of Scotland (1) the land, p. 132-141.

14, The economic development of Scotland (2) trade and industry, p. 142-150.

15, Medieval Wales and Ireland, p. 151-159.

Book 3, From the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century:

- 16, Commercial expansion, p. 163-171.
- 17, The mercantile system, p. 172-182.
- 18, Agricultural and industrial developments, p. 183-196.
- 19, Money, banking, and public finance, p. 197-204.
- 20, Scotland and the two unions, p. 205-213.
- 21, Ireland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, p. 214-225.

Book 4, From the Eighteenth Century to the Present Day:

- 22, The industrial revolution, p. 229-239.
- 23, Consequences of industrialism, p. 240-253.
- 24, The agrarian revolution, p. 254-268.
- 25, The revolution in transport, p. 269-279.
- 26, The revolution in commerce, p. 280-291.
- 27, The rise and decline of free trade, p. 292-303.
- 28, Banking, currency and public finance, p. 304-322.
- 29, Laissez-faire and socialism, p. 323-334.
- 30, Social legislation, p. 335-352.
- 31, Social movements, p. 353-373.
- 32, The post-war position, p. 374-384.

Further reading list at end of each chapter.

Comments:

"In this book I have tried to give a connected account of the economic development of the four countries that make up the British Isles.... In the effort to compress a long and complicated story into reasonable space, I have had perforce to devote most of my attention to broad movements and to pass lightly over unimportant details." - Preface.

Reviews:

W. H. B. Court, in *Economic History* 3:473-475 (February 1937).
Eileen Power, in *Economic History Review* 8:83-84 (November 1937).
Abbott Payson Usher, in *American Historical Review* 43:88-89 (October 1937).

References on English Agriculture

BLAND, A. E., P. A. BROWN, and R. H. TAWNEY, compilers and editors.
English economic history: select documents. 730 p. London,
G. Bell & Sons. 1914. HC253.B6 (52)

Contents to be noted:

Part 1, 1000-1485:

- 1, The early English manor and borough, p. 3-17.
- 2, The feudal structure, p. 19-41.
- 4, The manor, p. 53-110.
- 6, The regulation of trade, industry and commerce, p. 151-202.
- 7, Taxation customs and currency, p. 203-223.

Part 2, 1485-1660:

- 1, Rural conditions, p. 227-277.
- 4, The relief of the poor and the regulation of prices, p. 363-396.
- 5, The encouragement of industry and commerce, p. 397-476.

Part 3, 1660-1846:

- 1, Industrial organisation and social conditions, p. 479-521.
 - 2, Agriculture and enclosure, p. 523-542.
 - 3, Government regulation of wages, conditions of employment, and public health, p. 543-616.
 - 5, The relief of the poor, p. 645-665.
 - 6, Finance and foreign trade, p. 667-711.
- List of authorities at the end of the introductions to the sections.

Comments:

"The object of this book is to supply teachers and students of English Economic History with a selection of documents which may serve as illustrations of their subject.... Our object was not to produce a work of original research, but to help students of economic history to see it more intelligently by seeing it through the eyes of contemporaries." - Introduction, p. v,vi.

Reviews:

J. H. Clephan, in Economic Journal 25:209-212 (June 1916).
Conyers Read, in Journal of Political Economy 23:942-944 (November 1915).

CHEYNEY, EDWARD POTTS. An introduction to the industrial and social history of England. Rev. ed., 386 p., illus. New York, Macmillan Co. 1920. HC253.C53 (53)

Contents to be noted:

Rural life and organization (the mediæval village; the vill as an agricultural system; classes of people on the manor; the manor courts; the manor as an estate of a lord; Bibliography), p. 29-49.

The Black Death and the Peasants' Rebellion (national affairs from 1338 to 1461; the Black Death and its effects; the Statutes of Laborers; The Peasants' Rebellion of 1381;

Historics

CHEYNEY, EDWARD POTTS. Continued.

commutation of services; the abandonment of demesne farming; the decay of serfdom; changes in town life and foreign trade; bibliography), p. 83-115.

Enclosures of the later fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries, p. 120-125.

Extension of agriculture in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, p. 158-160.

The revival of enclosures, p. 185-188.

Abolition of the corn laws and the completion of free trade, p. 220-224.

Agricultural development, 1843-1878, p. 257-259.

Preservation of remaining open lands, p. 259-263.

The decline of agriculture, 1878-1906, p. 301-303.

Small holdings and allotments, p. 303-306.

Map showing location of some of the principal fairs in the thirteenth century, p. 65.

Map showing the principal wool-raising districts of England and wool-manufacturing towns of Flanders and Brabant, p. 75.

Map showing extension of the Peasants' Insurrection of 1381, p. 100.

CLAPHAM, JOHN HAROLD. An economic history of modern Britain.

3 vols., maps. Cambridge, England, Univ. Press. 1926-38.

Contents to be noted in vol. 1, 1820-1850: 277.171 C53 (54)

1, The face of the country (a land without forest, state of the woodlands, plantation, p. 9-14; enclosure of common and waste in England, of open-field and arable in England, Scotland and Wales, p. 15-26; houses: the cottages of rural Britain, the farmhouses, the houses of the gentry and nobility, p. 27-36), p. 3-52.

2, Population (its rapid growth only recently realised; causes and nature of the growth; part played by Ireland, the Irish immigrant; Highland migration to the Lowlands and Scottish migration to England; rural and urban population), p. 53-74.

3, Communications, p. 75-97.

4, Agrarian organisation (how the land of England was owned; the problem of the "yeoman" and of his decline; landownership and landholding in Wales; landownership and landholding in Scotland; the sizes of holdings in the various parts of Britain, proportions of holders and labourers; recent hardships of the labouring class, the effects of enclosure and high prices; the question of cottage gardens; the question of living-in; wages and the poor law; statistics of rural wages and earnings, 1785-1825; poor-rates and property; the state of agriculture, rotations, weather, the price-fall from 1820; the labourers' risings of 1830; machinery), p. 98-142.

References on English Agriculture

CLAPHAM, JOHN HAROLD. Continued.

6. The organization of commerce (the last days of Sturbridge fair, p. 222-223; the supply and distribution of food-stuffs, p. 225-229; trade in grain and flour, p. 229-233; import trades, timber, corn, industrial raw materials, "colonial wares" and wine, p. 237-248), p. 219-262.
 11. Agriculture (slow changes in its framework, the size of farms; the number of labourers and the number living in; enclosure; prices and agricultural progress; manuring and drainage; agricultural machinery; backward conditions and the railway; social conditions on the land, the new poor law, high and low wage areas, close and open parishes, agricultural gangs, rural housing, allotments and potato patches, the stir of the railways), p. 450-475.
- Contents to be noted in vol. 2, 1850-1886:
1. Britain and the nations (protection "quite gone;" free trade in food and its effects; free trade in timber, wool, and minerals; the question of self-sufficiency), p. 1-21.
 3. The course of industrial change (the food industries, corn-milling, refrigeration, canning, p. 88-92), p. 47-113.
 4. The development of industrial organization (household industry, customer work and handicraft, p. 123-127), p. 114-179.
 6. Overseas trade and commercial policy (Britain's dependence on overseas trade, cotton and the cotton famine, wool and other raw materials, p. 217-225), p. 211-251.
 7. Agriculture (the rural population, the number of landowners, the custom and law of tenancy; tithe; enclosure; "yeoman" and small landowners, consolidation and size of holdings; agricultural improvement, hedges, steam ploughs, machinery, drainage, manures; crops and crop rotations, livestock; landlords' capital and rents; the great fall in agricultural prices, agricultural depression; agricultural labour), p. 252-296.
 12. The face of the country, 1886-7 (rural Britain, open-fields, commons, woodland and forest, crops, fields, fences, country houses, farm houses, cottages, p. 499-512), p. 489-529.
- Contents to be noted in vol. 3, 1887-1929 :
2. Agriculture in the industrial state (the course of agricultural prices; the depression of the 'eighties and early 'nineties; the turn in prices; economics of depression, the Scots farmer in England; changes in the crops; changes in implements and machinery; growth of the fruit industry; forestry; the general improvement of the twentieth century; landowner, farmer and labourer; holdings, large and small; small holdings legislation and its working; cooperation; the Board of Agriculture, its history and significance, agrarian legislation; critics and prophets), p. 72-120.

Historics

CLAPHAM, JOHN HAROLD. Continued.

Comments:

"The scope...as its name implies, is British. I have tried to do justice to Scotland and Wales, but have made no attempt to treat Ireland other than incidentally.... The story starts when the short-period effects of the wars were easing, with a full analysis of economic Britain as it was in 1820-30, including some retrospect." - Preface, 1:ix.

"He combines in himself the economist and the historian with a perfection of balance not before realized among our writers, while at the same time he can move comfortably among the technical problems of a dozen great industries. This gives to his works a realism that we seek in vain elsewhere, and his three volumes on nineteenth-century Britain will be as solid ground to the feet of his successors." - Nation and Athenaeum 40:513 (Jan. 8, 1927).

"He has employed and digested in the making of this volume a vast mass of material - using with special effect the numerous parliamentary inquiries of the earlier nineteenth century and the books and monographs dealing with particular industries.... He has not written a definitive history; but he has given to scholars a vast body of information on which they can work, and made far easier for the future that drawing of general conclusions which writers so far have had to base on a quite inadequate groundwork of fact." - New Statesman 28:452 (Jan. 22, 1927).

Reviews:

Frederick C. Dietz, in American Historical Review 32:863 (July 1927); 38:753-754 (April 1933); 44:902-904 (July 1939). Herbert Heaton, in Economic History Review 9:80-83 (November 1938), and in Political Science Quarterly 53:599-602 (December 1938). New York Herald Tribune Books, July 17, 1927, p. 13. Saturday Review 143:18 (Jan. 1, 1927). Spectator 138:336 (Feb. 26, 1927). Times [London] Literary Supplement, Mar. 17, 1927, p. 169.

CLAXTON, WILLIAM J. A brief sketch of agricultural and commercial history. 320 p., illus., maps. London, Macmillan & Co. 1934.

277.171 C57 (55)

Contents to be noted:

1. Introduction (early farmers), p. 11-18.
2. The Roman occupation of Britain, p. 22-23.
3. The dark ages (Domesday Book; the manor; the strip-system; method of tillage; livestock; advantages of the strip-system; disadvantages), p. 29-36.
4. Tillage and trade under the Normans (the feudal system; the king supreme; the great survey), p. 40-46.
8. The first great labour strike (the Black Death; effect of the pestilence on agriculture; the Statute of Labourers; the revolt; stock-and-land lease; enclosures for sheep-farming; death of serfdom), p. 72-80.

References on English Agriculture

CLAXTON, WILLIAM J. Continued.

- 10, The monks and their influence on agriculture, p. 95-99.
 - 20, The farmer and machinery, p. 178-184.
 - 21, New methods of farming (a mediaeval farmer; need for change; the capitalistic system of farming; Tull's drill; "Turnip" Townshend; Coke of Holkham; Robert Bakewell; Arthur Young; eighteenth-century enclosures; hardships of enclosures; advantages of enclosures; disadvantages of enclosures), p. 185-195.
 - 26, Scientific farming, p. 241-248.
- "Points for discussion" at the end of each chapter.
Time chart of the age of serfdom, p. 20-21, 38-39.

Comments:

"In this little book I have endeavoured to give a simple and logical outline of the commercial history of this country, together with an account of the development of agriculture throughout the centuries. It is intended for use by boys and girls of Secondary, Central, and Advanced classes of Elementary schools, and it is also hoped that it will be of service in rural districts, as the young generation of an agricultural people should have some knowledge of the history of our oldest and most important industry in which their fathers are engaged." - Preface.

CROOME, Mrs. HONOR MINTURN (Scott), and R. J. HAMMOND. The economy of Britain; a history. With a foreword by Sir William Beveridge. 327 p. London, Cape Town, etc., Christophers. 1938. 277.171 C88 (56)

Contents to be noted:

- 2, The village and the manor (geography and tribal tradition; the "Midland System," open fields; the waste; other areas; the feudal manor; feudalism; the manor in theory; Domesday Book, the manor as means of exploitation; difficulties of adaptation), p. 4-18.
- 4, The decline of feudalism (population growth; colonization; increase in the use of money; effects of change on the lords; great and small lords; the rise of markets, commutation; opposing interests among the lords; the peasants; the Black Death; its economic results; the Statutes of Labourers; economic results; the Statutes of Labourers; economic and political unrest; the Peasants' Revolt; the decline of demesne farming; villein into copyholder; freedom or security), p. 33-51.
- 5, Foreign trade, hansards, staplers and the cloth export, p. 52-64.
- 6, Agrarian problems of the sixteenth century (the enclosure problem; enclosures for sheep; enclosure and tenant security; "Depopulation" and the government; land speculation; lawsuits and riots, Somerset and Ket; Elizabethan policy, its limitations and results), p. 65-73.

Historics

CROOME, Mrs. HONOR MINTURN (Scott), and R. J. HAMMOND. Continued.

- 9, The new agriculture, the end of the English peasantry (effects of the Civil War; the encloser becomes respectable; new methods, Tull; Townshend, Bakewell; Arthur Young and Coke of Norfolk), p. 119-124.
- 12, Social change and the rural worker, 1750-1834 (home and factory industry; the country worker; enclosures; rural poor relief; Speenhamland; effects of the Speenhamland system, rural unrest; the new poor law of 1834; Malthus and the new poor law; "Less Eligibility"), p. 149-158.
- 17, Technical change, 1830-1914 (agricultural progress, p. 239-240; scientific agriculture, p. 240-241; agricultural depression, p. 241-242), p. 225-242.

Comments:

"There is much to be said for the view that no one should become an economic historian till he has been an economist, that is to say until he has the interest to study the past, not for its own sake, but as an illumination of the present. There is yet more to be said for the view that no one should be an economist who has not been an economic historian, and learnt the merits of enquiry, of observation of facts, and of verification of his deductions. There is most of all to be said for the view that those who call themselves economists and those who call themselves economic historians should be always in close co-operation, should aid one another in giving reality to economics, and connection with contemporary problems to history.

"Of this co-operation the present volume is a happy illustration.... Its aim is to picture in broad outline the principal stages through which the economic life of Britain has passed to reach its present stage, rather than to describe in detail the present stage or to analyse stresses and forces in the economic structure of to-day. But it is history brought right up to the present, and informed throughout by perception of the relation between the past and the problems of to-day; it is written by people whose interest does not stop short of the present; it is economic history which is not distinct from economics but an approach to economics. It is the elementary natural history of Britain's economic structure." - Sir William Beveridge, in Foreword.

Reviews:

W. H. B. Court, in *Economic History* 3(14):296-297 (February 1939).

References on English Agriculture

- CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM. The growth of English industry and commerce.
2 v. in 3. Cambridge, Univ. Press. 1910-1929. HC253.C8 (57)
Contents to be noted:
- The English in Frisia (the evidence of Caesar; extensive tillage; the evidence of Tacitus; modes of settlement; the rights of the cultivator; intensive tillage; tribal and village organisation; industrial arts; the art of war), 1:28-54.
 - Early changes in England (self-sufficing villages; agriculture and industry; beginnings of internal trade), 1:65-86.
 - Royal inquisitions (the object of the Domesday Book; articles of enquiry; forms of payment; the towns; the Hundred Rolls), 1:162-182.
 - Royal, municipal, and manorial economy (the Dialogus de Scaccariis; manorial documents; manorial officers; treatises on estate management; household economy; municipal economy; Christian duties in matters of trade; opinion on usury), 1:229-260.
 - The Black Death and regulation of wages, 1:329-336.
 - The effects of sheep farming, 1:405-409.
 - Agricultural policy [Lancaster and York period], 1:447-450.
 - The land question (enclosing; sheep farming and absenteeism; the superseding of manorial economy; conditions of labourer; the unemployed), 1:526-541.
 - Appendix A, The Assize of Bread, 1:567-569.
 - Appendix B, Manorial records, 1:570-615.
 - Appendix D, The wool trade in the 13th and 14th centuries, 1:622-641.
 - List of authorities, 1:657-681.
 - The landed interest [under Elizabeth] (the regulation of the corn trade; the profit of the plough and of the flock; the sinking of capital in the land; reclaiming land by drainage; the plantations), 2:85-127.
 - The beginnings of expansion [under the Stuarts] (reasons for colonisation; capitalists and cultivation for export; supply of labour and subsistence farming; methods of administration; the colonial policy of the crown; the special conditions of Ireland), 2:331-379.
 - Spirited proprietors and substantial tenants [under Parliamentary Colbertism] (the reaction of commerce on the landed interests; improvements in tillage; agricultural improvement and the rural population; the problems of poverty; the incidental effects of English rural development), 2:540-583.
 - Aggravations of the evils of transition [under laissez faire] (the war and fluctuations in maritime trade; credit and crises; the national debt and the sinking fund; the suspension of cash payments; the demand for food and higher farming; enclosure and labourers; rural wages and allowances; the agricultural interest and the corn laws; the combination laws; economic experts), 2:668-745.
 - Bibliographical index, 2:943-998.

Histories

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM. Continued.

Comments:

Ed. 1, 1882; Ed. 2, v. 1, 1890, v. 2, 1892; Ed. 3, v. 1, 1896, v. 2, 1903; Ed. 4, v. 1, 1905, v. 2, 1907; Ed. 5, v. 1, 1910, v. 2, 1912; Ed. 6, v. 1, 1915, v. 2, pt. 1, 1919, 1921, 1925, v. 2, pt. 2, 1917, 1921.

"The most extensive and valuable work that covers the whole field of English economic history." - E. P. Cheyney.

"The most considerable study of the general economic history of England. A monument of patient research and of discriminating judgment based upon methods of presentation that minimize the larger sociological problems of economic history. Likely to be less useful to a student than works whose arrangement is topical, though invaluable for reference." - A. P. Usher.

Reviews:

W. J. Ashley, in *Political Science Quarterly* 6:152-161 (March 1891). W. A. S. Hewins, in *Economic Journal* 2:694-700 (December 1892). J. Shield Nicholson, in *Economic Journal* 16:78-83 (March 1906).

CURTLE, WILLIAM HENRY RICKETTS. The enclosure and redistribution of our land. 334 p. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1920.

Contents to be noted: HD594.6.C8 (58)

- 1, The common field system; the account of Tacitus; the English conquest, p. 1-6.
- 2, Folkland and bocland; abandonment of extensive culture; the village community established in England, its husbandry, p. 7-15.
- 3, The decline of the ceorl; the growth of the manor; the rectitudines; the thegn's estate; the officials on it; the English village before the conquest, p. 16-24.
- 4, The Norman Conquest and its effect on the manor; the people on the manors; the villain's position; the vill and the manor; Kingham manor, p. 25-32.
- 5, Changes in the manor after Domesday; economic progress of the villeins; accumulation of property by them; services commuted for cash payments; economic rents; manorial accounts and surveys, p. 33-44.
- 6, The Black Death: slowness of change in rural life; the effect of the Black Death on wages, on the landowners; the increase of free labourers; the emancipation of the villain; leases; the growth of the small owner, p. 45-56.
- 7, The Peasants' Revolt; only a temporary check on the emancipation of the villain; the example of Stevenage; copyholders, p. 57-62.
- 8, Tudor enclosures: development of sheep farming; enclosure not confined to large landowners; the sixteenth century transitional; its characteristics; the woollen industry; general prosperity; 'lease-mongers,' p. 63-76.

References on English Agriculture

CURTLEP, WILLIAM HENRY RICKETTS. Continued.

- 9, Commons; the different kinds of enclosure; the different methods of enclosing; progress of enclosure; legislation against it; contemporary writers, p. 77-93.
- 10, Risings against enclosure; Kett; the Commonwealth of England; temporary reaction; the old policy resumed and made temporarily effective by a change in its administration; the last of the depopulation acts; rural England at the end of the sixteenth century, p. 94-104.
- 11, What modern research has to say about Tudor enclosures: the contemporary outcry exaggerated; causes which mitigated the effect of enclosure; growth of the yeoman class; statistics of enclosure; the period when the various counties were enclosed; the effects of the Tudor enclosures; how far oppressive measures were used; the position of freeholders; summary, p. 105-122.
- 12, Seventeenth century: improved farming; change of opinion about enclosure; enclosure most active in the Midlands; the enclosure literature of the century; the democratization of the land arrested; Corn Laws; progress of enclosure; the Diggers' rising; the Commission of 1607; enclosure discouraged by government; change of policy; locality of the movement; methods of enclosure, p. 123-137.
- 13, The eighteenth century, rural England: the various classes on the land; the state of agriculture; prices of wheat; area in wheat; growth of population; more Corn Laws, p. 138-146.
- 14, The general character of enclosure in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries: difference between eighteenth-century enclosure and Tudor enclosure; area enclosed in eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; progress of the movement; growth of the private act; the general enclosure act of 1801; the process of Parliamentary enclosure; the practical business of enclosing; its cost, p. 147-169.
- 15, The advocates and opponents of enclosure: the Act of 1773; the report of the committee of 1795, p. 170-181.
- 16, The reports of the Board of Agriculture, 1795-1815, p. 182-226.
- 17, The effects of enclosure in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, p. 227-250.
- 18, Non-parliamentary enclosure, and the history of the movement since 1801: the Acts of 1836 and of 1840; the report of 1844; the amount of waste; commons and commoners; the right to cut turf and timber; the Act of 1845; the Act of 1876; area enclosed between 1845 and 1875; its distribution, p. 251-262.
- 19-21, Redistribution and replacement: the replacing of the peasant on the land; the allotment movement; the efforts of the legislature, and of landowners; the land company of Feargus O'Connor; allotments in 1886; small holdings in 1885; the Allotments Act of 1887; the Small Holdings Act of 1892; the Committee of 1906; the Act of 1908, p. 263-301.

Histories

CURTLE, WILLIAM HENRY RICKETTS. Continued.

22, Have small holdings been a success in the past?, p. 302-310. Appendices (1, A petition for enclosure, Sandy, Beds., Nov. 20, 1797; Analysis of an act of 1719; Analysis of an act of 1736. 2, Analysis of an act of 1763. 3, Analysis of an act of 1795. 4, Analysis of an award. 5, The enclosing of Grunty Fen (1861) in the Isle of Ely. 6, Additional notes), p. 311-323.

Bibliographical footnotes.

Comments:

"I have ventured to write this book in the interest of the general reader, since...there is no history of Enclosure from the earliest until the latest times.

"In the early part I have, in order to present a consecutive story, trodden well-worn ground, and where Vinogradoff, Maitland, Ashley, Seeborn, Slater, Gonner, Tawney, Gray, and others have worked, there is little that is fresh to be discovered. I have, therefore, relied largely on their guidance....

"In the latter portion of the book I have relied mainly on my own research." - Preface.

Reviews:

E. C. K. Gonner, in *Economic Journal* 32:238-240 (June 1922).

Walter P. Hall, in *American Historical Review* 27:109-111 (October 1921).

A short history of English agriculture. 371 p.

Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1909.

30.9 094 (59)

Contents to be noted:

Landmarks in English agriculture, p. vii-viii.

1, Communistic farming (growth of the manor, early prices, the organization and agriculture of the manor), p. 1-23.

2, The thirteenth century (the manor at its zenith, Walter of Henley), p. 24-37.

3, The fourteenth century (decline of agriculture, the Black Death, Statute of Labourers), p. 38-47.

4, How the classes connected with the land lived in the Middle Ages, p. 48-55.

5, The break-up of the manor (spread of leases, the Peasants' Revolt, further attempts to regulate wages, a harvest home, beginning of the Corn Laws, some Surrey manors), p. 56-65.

6, 1400-1540 (the so-called 'Golden Age of the Labourer' in a period of general distress), p. 66-72.

7, Enclosure, p. 73-82.

8, Fitzherbert, the regulation of hours and wages, p. 83-88.

9, 1540-1600 (progress, hop growing, progress of enclosure, Harrison's Description), p. 89-103.

References on English Agriculture

CURTLE, WILLIAM HENRY RICKETTS. Continued.

- 10, 1540-1600 (livestock, flax, saffron, the potato, the assessment of wages), p. 104-110.
- 11, 1600-1700 (clover and turnips, great rise in prices, more enclosure, a farming calendar), p. 111-126.
- 12, The great agricultural writers of the seventeenth century, fruit-growing, a seventeenth-century orchard, p. 127-147.
- 13, The evils of common fields, hops, implements, manures, Gregory King, Corn Laws, p. 148-161.
- 14, 1700-65 (general characteristics of the eighteenth century, crops, cattle, dairying, poultry, Tull and the new husbandry, bad times, fruit-growing), p. 162-181.
- 15, 1700-65 (Townshend, sheep-rot, cattle plague, fruit-growing), p. 182-189.
- 16, 1765-93 (Arthur Young, crops and their cost, the labourers' wages and diet, the prosperity of farmers, the country squire, Elkington, Bakewell, the roads, Coke of Holkham), p. 190-228.
- 17, 1793-1815 (the great French war, the Board of Agriculture, high prices, heavy taxation), p. 229-251.
- 18, Enclosure, the small owner, p. 252-261.
- 19, 1816-37, depression, p. 262-270.
- 20, 1837-75 (revival of agriculture, the Royal Agricultural Society, Corn Law repeal, a temporary set-back, the halcyon days), p. 271-292.
- 21, 1875-1908 (agricultural distress, foreign competition, Agricultural Holdings Act, new implements, agricultural commissions, the situation in 1908), p. 293-322.
- 22, Imports and exports, livestock, p. 323-334.
- 23, Modern farm livestock, p. 335-346.

Appendix:

- 1, Average prices from 1259 to 1700, p. 347-348.
- 2, Exports and imports of wheat and flour, p. 348-349.
- 3, Average prices per imperial quarter of British corn in England and Wales, 1771-1907, p. 350-353.
- 4, Miscellaneous information, p. 353-356.

Comments:

"...of this important industry, still the greatest in England, there is no history covering the whole period. It is to remedy this defect that this book is offered, with much diffidence.... As the agriculture of the Middle Ages has often been ably described, I have devoted the greater part of this work to the agricultural history of the subsequent period, especially the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries." - Preface.

"About half of Mr. Curtler's book is devoted to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and about a fifth to a sketch of the manorial period; in the remaining hundred pages he has given a fuller account of the intervening two centuries than is conveniently accessible elsewhere. He is well read in the old agricultural writers, and has diligently assimilated recent research.... The one weak point of the book lies in the want of

CURTLE, WILLIAM HENRY RICKETTS. Continued.

a clear enough outline of agricultural history in its relation to other aspects of economic development; but this is not so much a fault of the author as inherent in the present condition of the subject." - G. U., in English Historical Review 25:399 (April 1910).

Reviews:

John Lee Coulter, in Journal of Political Economy 18:316-317 (April 1910). Lilian Knowles, in Economic Journal 21:420-421 (September 1911). Nation 90:69 (Jan. 20, 1910). Spectator 104:701 (Apr. 30, 1910).

DUNLOP, OLIVE JOCELYN. The farm labourer; the history of a modern problem. 268 p. London, [etc.] Fisher Unwin. 1913.

Contents to be noted: 283 D92 (60)

- 1, The creation of the problems (introduction; before the problems; the creation of the problems, - the agricultural revolution and enclosures, the industrial revolution, inadequacy of wages; the new labourer), p. 1-43.
- 2, Attempts at solution in the eighteenth century (the labourer's remedies, migration; public effort, - diet, benefit societies, allotments, poor law; minimum wage scheme), p. 44-64.
- 3, Remedies from 1814 to 1834 (the allowance system; the labourer's remedy, crime; allotments and emigration; the northern farmer's solution), p. 65-90.
- 4, From 1834 to 1870 (exploitation of the labour of women and children; conditions of the labourer's life; development of the old "remedies;" new influences; difficulties and incidental dangers of action taken and proposed), p. 91-137.
- 5, The agricultural labourers' unions (the early unions; difficulties of the unions, - collapse; revival in the nineties; results of the union movement, - wages question), p. 138-180.
- 6, Farmer and labourer, 1880 to 1913 (the agricultural revival; recognition of common interests; conditions of the labourer, 1880 to 1911; causes of the rural migration; farmers' solutions for the mutual problem), p. 181-220.
- 7, The nation and the labourer ("back to the land;" extension of allotments; small holdings), p. 221-240.

Conclusion, p. 241-252.

Appendix, - Farmers and small holders, 1913, p. 253-260.

Comments:

"Miss Dunlop's book makes very attractive reading. The style is terse, the matter interesting, and the writer follows throughout the excellent plan of giving exact references to the authorities from which her statements are derived. The book on analysis divides into three parts: conditions before 1815, 1815 to 1880, present-day problems. The second part (Chaps. 3 to 5) is, without doubt, the strongest." - C. R. Fay, in Economic Journal 24:94 (March 1914).

References on English Agriculture

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, editor-in-chief, Edwin R. A. Seligman; associate editor, Alvin Johnson. 15 v. New York, Macmillan Co. 1930-35. 280 En 1 (61)

Contents to be noted:

- Agrarian movements; Great Britain, by J. L. Hammond, 1:495-497.
- Agricultural labor, by J. A. Venn, 1:547-551.
- Agriculture; the agricultural revolution in England, by Ernle, 1:577-581.
- Allotments, by A. W. Ashby, 2:5-7.
- Black Death, by A. E. Levett, 2:574-576.
- Corn Laws, by F. J. Shaw, 4:405-408.
- Enclosures, by Herbert Heaton, 5:523-527.
- Entail, by Richard B. Morris, 5:553-556.
- Farm tenancy; general and historical, by A. W. Ashby, 6:118-122.
- Labourers, Statutes of, by Florence Mishmun, 9:3-6.
- Land tenure; Western Europe, British Empire and United States, by Heinrich Cunow, 9:82-99.
- Manorial system, by Rudolph Köttschke, 10:97-102.
- Small holdings, by C. von Dietze, 14:101-104.
- Stock breeding, by Laurence M. Winters, 14:394-397.
- Village community, by Harold J. E. Peake, 15:253-259.

ERNLE, ROWLAND EDMUND PROTHERO, baron. English farming, past and present. Ed. 5, edited by Sir A. D. Hall. 559 p. London, New York [etc.], Longmans, Green & Co. 1936.

Contents to be noted: 30.9 P94E (62)

- 1, The manorial system of farming, p. 1-30.
- 2, The break-up of the manor, 1300-1485, p. 31-54.
- 3, Farming for profit, pasture and sheep-grazing, 1485-1558, p. 55-77.
- 4, The reign of Elizabeth, p. 78-102.
- 5, From James I to the Restoration, 1603-1660, p. 103-129.
- 6, The later Stewarts and the Revolution, 1660-1700, p. 130-147.
- 7, Jethro Tull and Lord Townshend, 1700-1760, p. 148-175.
- 8, The stock-breeder's art and Robert Bakewell, 1725-1795, p. 176-189.
- 9, Arthur Young and the diffusion of knowledge, 1760-1800, p. 190-206.
- 10, Large farms and capitalist farmers, 1780-1813, p. 207-223.
- 11, Open-field farms and pasture commons, 1793-1815, p. 224-252.
- 12, The English corn laws, p. 253-274.
- 13, Highways, p. 275-289.
- 14, The rural population, 1780-1813, p. 290-315.
- 15, Agricultural depression and the poor law, 1813-1837, p. 316-331.
- 16, Tithes, p. 332-348.
- 17, High farming, 1837-1874, p. 349-376.
- 18, The great depression and recovery, 1874-1914, p. 377-392.
- 19, The war and state control, 1914-18, p. 393-408.
- 20, Agricultural legislation since the war, p. 409-422.

ERNLE, ROWLAND EDMUND PROTHÉRO, baron. Continued.

- 21, Small holdings, p. 423-436.
- 22, Education and research, p. 437-448.
- 23, Technical progress since the war, p. 449-472.

Appendix:

- 1, Select list of agricultural writers down to 1700, p. 473-479.
- 2, The poor law from 1601 to 1834, p. 480-487.
- 3, The corn laws (prices of wheat, 1646-1935, p. 488-489; principal acts of parliament affecting the corn trade, p. 490-495; the assize of bread, p. 496-499; exports and imports of corn, 1697-1801, p. 500; bounties paid on exports of corn, 1697-1765, p. 500), p. 488-500.
- 4, Estimates by Gregory King, Charles Davenant and W. Couling, p. 501-503.
- 5, Collection of tithes, p. 504-506.
- 6, Agricultural population according to census returns, p. 507-509.
- 7, Imports of food, 1866-1935, p. 510-511.
- 8, Agricultural statistics, 1866-1935, p. 512-523.
- 9, Agricultural wages, p. 524-527.
- 10, Table of index numbers of prices since 1918, p. 528.

Comments:

"English Farming Past and Present is based on an article which appeared in the Quarterly Review for 1885. The article was subsequently expanded into a book, published in 1888 by Messrs. Longman under the title of The Pioneers and Progress of English Farming.... The main object of The Pioneers and Progress of English Farming, and, in greater detail, of English Farming Past and Present, is to suggest that advances in agricultural skill, the adoption of new methods, the application of new resources, the invention of new implements, have been, under the pressure of national necessities, powerful instruments in breaking up older forms of rural society, and in moulding them into their present shape." - Preface.

"He has made a wide and dispassionate survey of the conditions under which the English system of land cultivation, with the labourer working for the tenant, and the tenant paying rent to the landlord, has grown up from the earliest beginnings of joint occupation and joint tillage....his work is admirably thought out and put together, and he shows in a clear and convincing narrative the development of the manorial system, and the way in which the break-up of the manor was followed by a new spirit, in which the idea of commerce and trade ousted feudalism, and turned the current of English life into the channels along which it has run up to the present day." - Spectator 110:885 (May 24, 1913).

References on English Agriculture

ERNLE, ROWLAND EDMUND PROTHERO, baron. Continued.

See also Lord Ernle's *The Land and Its People; Chapters in Rural Life and History* (London, Hutchinson & Co., 1925. 257 p.). The topics considered are as follows: The village farm, p. 1-16. Enclosure of village farms, p. 17-30. Obstacles to progress, p. 31-53. Agricultural workers in 1800 and 1925, p. 54-72. Country villages, p. 73-98. The food campaign, 1916-18, p. 99-168. Women on the land, 1917-19, p. 169-193. Fallacies about landlords, p. 194-215. Farmers in politics, p. 216-235. The future of British agriculture, p. 236-249. The substance of these chapters appeared previously in the *Quarterly Review*, the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Journals of the Ministry of Agriculture* and of the *Royal Agricultural Society*, and *James Hunter's Seed Catalogue* for 1925.

Lord Ernle's article entitled "Landmarks in British Farming" in the *Royal Agricultural Society of England Journal* (1892) 53: 4-30, is a useful summary of the subject. 10 R31

Reviews:

W. E. G. A., in *Royal Agricultural Society of England Journal* (1912) 73:369-370. Edmund Barber, in *Country Life* (London) 81:102 (Jan. 23, 1937). C. R. Fay, in *Economic Journal* 23:233-239 (June 1913). H. L. Osgood, in *Political Science Quarterly* 3:700-702 (December 1888). John G. Thompson, in *Journal of Political Economy* 21:469-474 (May 1913). *American Historical Review* 19:860-865 (July 1914). *Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain]* 34:484-485, 43:1114-1115 (August 1927, February 1937). *Athenaeum*, Nov, 9, 1912, p. 559. *Nation* 96:597-598 (June 12, 1913). *Royal Agricultural Society of England Journal* (1921) 82:174.

EXELBY, HERBERT RICHARD. An outline of British economic history. 208 p., illus. London, [etc.], Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. 1931. HC253.E8 (63)

Contents to be noted:

- 2, Agriculture in the Middle Ages, p. 7-13.
- 4, Medieval trade, p. 28-35.
- 5, The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, p. 36-47.
- 7, The agricultural revolution, p. 55-63.
- 14, Modern agriculture, p. 134-142.
- Suggestions for further reading, p. 206.
- Questions, p. 206-208.
- Some suggested exercises, p. 208.

Comments:

"This book is intended for those who are studying Economic History for the first time and who require a short preliminary survey of the whole of British Economic History." - Preface, p. v.

The following illustrations are of special interest: Time chart, 1066-1700, front end paper. Plan of a Norman manor, p. 10. Medieval England (map), p. 22. Medieval trade routes (map), p. 31. Trade routes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (map), p. 43. Time chart, 1700-1850, p. 56.

Historics

FAY, CHARLES RYLE. Cooperation at home and abroad; a description and analysis. 2 v. London, P. S. King & Son. 1936-1939.

Contents to be noted: 280.2 F29 (64)

Vol. 1 (ed. 1, 1908; ed. 2, 1920; ed. 3, 1925; ed. 4, 1936):

Introduction (definition of cooperation; classification of cooperative societies), p. 1-14.

Banks: general character, p. 17-18; banks in Ireland, p. 74-75.

Agricultural societies: general character, p. 79-80; United Kingdom, p. 102-111.

Workers societies: general character, p. 217-219; Great Britain, p. 220-235; "Profit-sharing": the workers' society and the cooperative store, p. 255-268.

Stores: general character, p. 271; Great Britain, p. 272-284; economic significance of the cooperative store, p. 308-321; social significance of the cooperative store, p. 322-332; industrial significance of the cooperative store, p. 333-347; conclusion, p. 348-352.

List of authorities: United Kingdom, p. 377-380.

The progress of cooperation in the United Kingdom, 1908-1918: cooperation in agriculture, p. 391-408; copartnership in industry, p. 409-411; cooperative stores, p. 412-431; authorities, p. 432-435.

Vol. 2 1908-1938:

Industrial cooperation; Great Britain and Europe: a picture of the English retail movement, p. 67-85; Kettering and copartnership, p. 86-107; the report on consumer's cooperation in Great Britain, p. 108-124.

Agricultural cooperation (English-speaking world): Great Britain and Ireland, p. 244-257; the English marketing schemes and consumers' cooperation, p. 258-277.

Reviews:

Walter E. Spahr, in Political Science Quarterly 38:334-336 (June 1923).

The corn laws and social England. 223 p. Cambridge, England, Univ. Press; New York, Macmillan Co. 1932.

Contents to be noted: 285.359 F29 (65)

1, The significance of the corn laws in English history, p. 1-11. The first half of this chapter appeared under the same title in the Economic History Review 1:314-318 (January 1928).

2, The economics of the corn bounty, 1688-1765, p. 12-27.

3, Policy in transition, 1765-1815, p. 28-43.

4, Digression upon the corn trade around 1800 (1, The miller and the baker, p. 44-52, originally printed under the same title in the Cambridge Historical Journal 1:85-91, October 1923; 2, The London corn market, p. 52-62, originally printed with the title, "The London Corn Market at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century," in the American Economic Review 15:70-76, March 1925; 3, Taking

References on English Agriculture

FAY, CHARLES RYLE. .Continued.

- the averages, p. 62-68, originally printed in the Economic History, a Supplement to the Economic Journal, 1:149-154, January 1926; 4, Sale by measure or sale by weight, p. 68-77, originally printed under the title, "The Sale of Corn in the Nineteenth Century," in the Economic Journal 34: 211-218, June 1924), p. 44-77.
- 5, 1815 on trial, p. 78-87.
 - 6, The League and repeal, p. 88-108. A condensation of the contents of this chapter is given in the author's Life and Labour in the Nineteenth Century.
 - 7, The effect of the corn laws on the price of corn, 1815-1846, p. 109-120; originally printed under the title, "Corn Prices and the Corn Laws, 1815-1846," in the Economic Journal 31:17-27 (March 1921).
 - 8, Huskisson and imperial statesmanship, p. 121-134.
 - 9, The corn laws and social thought, p. 135-155.
- Appendix: Two speeches of Sir Robert Peel, Feb. 9, 1842, and Mar. 27, 1846, p. 156-215.

Reviews:

- T. S. Ashton, in Economic Journal 43:477-479 (September 1933).
 D. G. Barnes, in Journal of Political Economy 42:684-686 (October 1934).
 Arthur L. Dunham, in American Historical Review 38:794 (July 1933).
 M. M. Knight, in American Economic Review 24:294-295 (June 1934).
 H. W. M., in Royal Statistical Society, Journal 96:332-334 (1933).
 Joseph H. Park, in Political Science Quarterly 48:639-640 (December 1933).
 Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain] 40:98-99 (April 1933).
 New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 5:296 (Mar. 11, 1933).

(66)

Great Britain from Adam Smith to the present day; an economic and social survey. 458 p., maps. London, New York, [etc.], Longmans, Green & Co. 1928. 277 F29

Contents to be noted:

- The corn laws, p. 46-48.
 The corn laws (1828-1846) and the Anti-Corn Law League, p. 65-68.
 Advantages conferred by railways, p. 196-201.
 Agriculture (the feeding of the people; the London corn market at the beginning of the 19th century; enclosure and tenant farming; agricultural practice, 1700-1875; burdens on agriculture; foreign competition and the long depression; the contrast between British and American agriculture), p. 221-250.
 Agriculture and a healthy diet, p. 361.
 Agriculture and Cobbett, p. 370.
 Agriculture and trade unionism, p. 402.
 Agriculture and cooperative stores, p. 437-438.
 Producers' cooperation in agriculture, p. 439.
 Selected readings, p. 443-444.

Reviews:

- C. F. Mullett, in Political Science Quarterly 44:315 (June 1929).

FLAVIGNY, PIERRE. Le régime agraire en Angleterre au XIX^e siècle
et la concentration de l'exploitation agricole. 275 p. Paris,
Les Éditions Internationales. 1932. Cover-title dated 1933.

Contents to be noted: 282 F61 (67)

- La communauté de village au XIX^e siècle, p. 15-34.
- La persistance du common field system au XIX^e siècle, p. 35-50.
- Les altérations de l'open field system au XIX^e siècle, p. 51-62.
- Les inconvénients de l'open field system, l'adaptation nécessaire,
p. 65-70.
- La signification du mot enclosure, p. 71-74.
- Comment peuvent être envisagées les enclosures, p. 75-79.
- Les différents facteurs qui ont gouverné le développement des
enclosures, p. 80-84.
- Les différentes sortes d'enclosures, p. 85-90.
- Les origines du mouvement: les enclosures au XVI^e siècle, p. 91-94.
- Les enclosures au XIX^e siècle et la structure géologique du sol,
p. 97-107.
- Les enclosures au XIX^e siècle, faites hors de l'autorité du
Parlement, p. 108-121.
- Les enclosures parlementaires au XIX^e siècle, p. 122-137.
- Statistique des enclosures parlementaires au XIX^e siècle, p. 138-
145.
- Le caractère mélangé des enclosures au XIX^e siècle, p. 146-154.
- La taille et la densité des enclosures au XIX^e siècle, p. 155-158.
- Les enclosures et le remembrement du sol, p. 165-169.
- Les enclosures et la concentration de la propriété foncière,
p. 170-184.
- La concentration de l'exploitation agricole, p. 185-198.
- La concentration de l'exploitation, envisagée dans l'ensemble
du pays, p. 207-227.
- La répartition géographique des exploitations en fonction de
leur taille, p. 228-240.
- L'exploitation agricole, envisagée suivant la répartition du
sol entre les prairies et les terres arables, p. 241-262.
- Bibliography, p. 267-271.

Comments:

"He surveys the country, not in wide general terms, but in terms of restricted localities in which similar conditions of soil and climate have led to similarities of development, both historical and economic. It is, of course, upon well-known examples of survival of the open field system that the evidence is primarily based, but in addition to those parishes well known to every student of the subject Dr. Flavigny has drawn from a wide range of lesser known material.

"The book is arranged in an extremely logical manner... It opens with a description of the open field village at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and a discussion of the counties in which the system survived, with the modifications introduced during its long history. In general this author follows the conclusions set out in Herman Levy's English Field Systems, as far as the general distribution of methods of cultivation and land holding are concerned....

References on English Agriculture

FLAVIGNY, PIERRE. Continued.

"It is not too much to say that the study very adequately satisfies a need that students of agricultural history must have often experienced." - Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain], 41:823-824 (November 1934).

FORDHAM, MONTAGUE EDWARD. A short history of English rural life from the Anglo-Saxon invasion to the present time. Preface by Charles Bathurst. 183 p. London, George Allen & Unwin; New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1916. 231 F75 (66)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, The Anglo-Saxon village community, p. 1-16.
- 2, The degrading of the people, p. 17-29.
- 3, The manor and the village, p. 30-48.
- 4, The growth of freedom, p. 49-65.
- 5, Civilization and its effect on rural life, p. 66-71.
- 6, From the Peasant Revolt to the days of the Stuarts, p. 72-94.
- 7, Country life in the time of the Stuarts, p. 95-107.
- 8, The social revolution of the 18th century, p. 108-132.
- 9, The 19th century, p. 133-156.
- 10, The final phase, p. 157-162.

Appendices:

- 1, The t^{un}, the vill, and the parish; socage tenants; names of the various features of common, arable and meadow land; some statistics relating to enclosures; agricultural rents in modern times, p. 163-166.
- 2, Acts of Parliament and a royal ordinance referred to in the text, and some other selected statutes, with some notes thereon, p. 166-176.

Comments:

A plan showing the arrangement of the land in a 12th century manor with a population of about 150 appears opposite the title page.

"The material on which this short history is based was first brought together for a series of lectures given to a group of villagers, who devoted many evenings in the winter of 1913-14 to the study of the history of country life....the book is not based on special original research, but on the writings of Prothero, Vinogradoff, Oman, Jusserand, Hasbach, Slater, Tawney, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Cunningham and other recognized authorities." - Author's Preface.

"The book contains so many questionable statements that it must be used with caution." - H. L. Gray, in American Historical Review 22:433-434 (January 1917).

Histories

FORDHAM, MONTAGUE EDWARD, and T. R. FORDHAM. The English agricultural labourer, 1300-1925; an historical sketch. 63 p. London, Labour Pub. Co. 1925. 281 F75E (69)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, The old English country life, 1300-1350 (the life within the manor, farming in the manor, the peasants' life), p. 11-20.
 - 2, The break-up of the old life, 1350-1509 (the Black Death and after, the Peasants' Revolt, the coming of a new order), p. 21-27.
 - 3, The loss of the land, 1509-1650 (the great appropriations of land, the dissolution of the monasteries, the peasants' risings, the land and the law, the landholding labourers, the landless labourers), p. 28-36.
 - 4, The loss of the land, 1650-1830 (enclosures, agricultural progress, the labouring poor), p. 37-42.
 - 5, "The Labouring Poor," 1830-1900 (the labourer's risings, corn laws and the price of food, the new poor law and its effect, the rural exodus and the introduction of machinery, the agricultural labourers' unions, new laws and their results, the labourer's life), p. 43-55.
 - 6, The labourer in the twentieth century (wages and conditions of life, the revival of trades unionism), p. 56-62.
- Some books to read, p. 63.

FREEM, WILLIAM, and ROLAND TRUSLOVE. History of English agriculture. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1:339-414. Ed. 11. Cambridge, Univ. Press. 1910. 220 En 1 (70)

Contents to be noted:

- Agriculture under the Tudors and Stuarts, p. 390-393.
Progress of agriculture from 1688 to 1760, p. 393-394.
Agriculture in Scotland in the 18th century, p. 394.
1760 to 1815, p. 394-395.
1815 to 1875, p. 395-396.
Agriculture since 1875 (acreage and yields of British crops; the produce of British crops; crops and cropping; the rotation of crops; British live stock; British imports of live animals and meat; sale of cattle by live weight; food-values and early maturity; breed societies; the maintenance of the health of live stock; the diseases of animals; exports of animals from the United Kingdom; implements and machinery; agricultural population and wages; agricultural education), p. 396-414.

Comments:

See also Sir Alfred Daniel Hall, "Agriculture: A General Survey," in Edition 14, 1:391-404.

References on English Agriculture

GARNETT, FRANK WELLS. Westmorland agriculture, 1800-1900. 302 p., illus., maps. Kendal, England, Titus Wilson. 1912.

Contents to be noted:

32. G13 (71)

Bibliography, p. xi-xvi.

Introduction, p. 1-27.

1, Area, p. 28-31.

2, Road, p. 32-47.

3, Commons, p. 49-78.

4, Tithes, p. 79-89.

5, Labour and hirings, p. 90-99.

6, Markets and fairs, p. 100-136.

7, Butter, milk, cheese, p. 137-141.

8, Sheep, p. 142-182.

9, Cattle, p. 183-191.

10, Horses, p. 192-196.

11, Poultry and pigs, p. 197-198.

12, Dogs, p. 199.

13, Contagious disease, p. 200-203.

14, Implements, p. 204-206.

15, Measures, p. 207-208.

16, Ensilage, p. 209.

17, Agricultural societies, p. 210-238.

18, The county council, p. 239-243.

19, Population, p. 244-246.

20, Land holding, p. 247-254.

21, Shire or county toll, p. 255.

22, Agricultural returns, p. 256.

23, Weather, p. 257-261.

24, Values, rates, county finances, p. 262-282.

Appendix, p. 283-291.

Comments:

"My object has been to give sufficient material to enable each reader to form a conception of the state of agriculture during the past century, the phases through which it has passed and the development of stock - more especially that which is indigenous to the county - and to indicate the direction in which it is trending."- Preface.

GARNIER, RUSSELL M. Annals of the British peasantry. 460 p. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York, Macmillan & Co. 1895.

Contents to be noted:

HD1532.G2 (72)

1, The origin of the employer, p. 1-13.

2, The origin of the labourer, p. 14-27.

3, Mediaeval local government, p. 28-42.

4, Conflicting interests on the waste, p. 43-53.

5, Origin of the labour laws, p. 54-63.

6, Mediaeval peasant life, p. 64-81.

7, Theft of the sick funds, p. 82-96.

8, The rebellion of Kett, p. 97-114.

9, The State's recognition of poverty, p. 115-136.

Historics

GARNIER, RUSSELL, M. Continued.

- 10, The labourer at his work and at his play, p. 137-157.
- 11, The Scottish peasant before and after the time of the Union, p. 158-172.
- 12, The cottage as a factory, p. 173-192.
- 13, The cottage larder, p. 193-210.
- 14, The means of poor relief, p. 211-229.
- 15, The ways of poor relief, p. 230-245.
- 16, When parishes were prisens, p. 246-257.
- 17, The degradation of the labourer, p. 258-271.
- 18, The pauper at the tribunal of public opinion, p. 272-290.
- 19, The final blow to British beggary, p. 291-304.
- 20, The parish as a home, p. 305-328.
- 21, The enfranchisement of labour, p. 329-343.
- 22-23, The social elevation of the labourer, p. 344-371.
- 24, The intellectual elevation of the labourer, p. 372-388.
- 25, The moral elevation of the labourer, p. 389-405.
- 26, The golden age of labour, p. 406-423.
- 27, The apotheosis of labour, p. 424-438.

Comments:

Although semi-popular and not entirely critical, Garnier's works are invaluable because of his familiarity with the actual rural life of which he wrote.

History of the English landed interest: its customs, laws and agriculture. 2 vol. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 1892-1893. 282 G18

(73)

Contents to be noted in vol. 1:

- 1, The era before the Roman occupation, p. 1-7.
- 2, The birth of the English land system, p. 8-23.
- 3, The system of husbandry, p. 24-34.
- 4, The mark system, p. 35-45.
- 5, The connection of the Roman, British, and Teutonic systems with Anglo-Saxon land tenure, p. 46-58.
- 6, Seignorial powers, p. 59-74.
- 7, Land tenure and agriculture, p. 75-93.
- 8, Its customs, p. 94-105.
- 9, The land in its connection with church and state, p. 106-122.
- 10, Distinctions between conqueror and conquered [1066-1154], p. 123-132.
- 11, Feudalism, p. 133-151.
- 12, The Domesday Book, p. 152-171.
- 13, The birth of the land laws [in the Middle Ages], p. 172-181.
- 14, Estate management, p. 182-196.
- 15, Life and work on the barony, p. 197-209.
- 16, The transformation of the landlord into the landowner, and the villein into the tenant farmer, p. 210-224.
- 17, The disposal of farm produce in markets, fairs, and abroad, p. 225-237.
- 18, The land burdens of the era, p. 238-248.

References on English Agriculture

GARNIER, RUSSELL M. Continued.

- 19, Further land legislation [in the Tudor period], p. 249-260.
 - 20, The connection between land and trade, p. 261-271.
 - 21, The influence of the church and the effects of the fall of the ecclesiastical landlords on the English landed interests, p. 272-286.
 - 22, The general aspect of the country, with its houses, gardens, and orchards, p. 287-299.
 - 23, Estate economy, p. 300-312.
 - 24, A sixteenth-century farm, p. 313-327.
 - 25, Attitude of the landed interest in the constitutional struggle [during the Stuart Period]. p. 328-337.
 - 26, Its agriculture, p. 338-347.
 - 27, From Restoration to Revolution, p. 348-356.
 - 28, The domestic acquirements of the landed interest, p. 357-368.
 - 29, The business of the court leet, p. 369-379.
 - 30, The business of the court baron, p. 380-390.
- Contents to be noted in vol. 2:
- 1, The lasting effects of feudalism, p. 1-15.
 - 2, Minerals and mines, p. 16-36.
 - 3, The story of our English woodlands, p. 37-67.
 - 4, The new state of England and the altered customs of the rural population, p. 68-94.
 - 5, Unsatisfactory condition of the land laws after the abolition of feudalism, p. 95-109.
 - 6, The political economist and the land, p. 110-130.
 - 7, The landed interest in its relationship to the community, p. 131-157.
 - 8, The land taxation and the economists, p. 158-187.
 - 9, The state protection of agriculture, p. 188-205.
 - 10, The making of the land, p. 206-232.
 - 11, The husbandry of the period, p. 233-259.
 - 12, The farm livestock of the period, p. 260-279.
 - 13, The scientific agriculture of the period, p. 280-299.
 - 14, The labour question, p. 300-325.
 - 15, Amateur farming (Arthur Young, George III, The Fifth Duke of Bedford, Bakewell, Thomas Coke), p. 326-359.
 - 16, The mismanagement of landed property, p. 360-382.
 - 17, The land from the citizen's standpoint [in the nineteenth century], p. 383-400.
 - 18, The descent of the landlords from political supremacy, p. 401-422.
 - 19, The progress of scientific agriculture, p. 423-446.
 - 20, The effects of agricultural progress on legislation, p. 447-472.
 - 21, Cobbett and Mill, p. 473-493.
 - 22, The emancipation of labour, p. 494-512.
 - 23, The moral of this narrative, p. 513-535.
- List of authorities, p. 536-553.

Reviews:

Cathcart, in Royal Agricultural Society of England Journal (1892) 53:730-743.

Histories

GONNER, EDWARD CARTER KERSEY. Common land and inclosure. 461 p.,
maps. London, Macmillan & Co. 1912. HD594.6.G6 (74)

Contents to be noted:

Book 1, Common and inclosure:

- 1, Common and inclosure (difference between popular conception of common and its early nature; description and nature of common cultivation; widespread permanence of incidents of common; significant tendencies towards adaptation; change and reasons for change; the eighteenth century - causes of disintegration, difference between various parts of country), p. 1-42.
- 2, Extinction of common and common rights (inclosure most effectual means of meeting defects in common system; extinction in ordinary process of law; withdrawal from common by sufferance; improvement - nature, importance, and use; agreement - nature and use; private acts and parliamentary enactments), p. 43-70.
- 3, The method of inclosure in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (inclosure under private act; inclosure under the act of 1845; system of inclosure and partition), p. 71-95.

Appendices:

Legal nature of common, p. 96-100.
Admeasurement, p. 101-104.

Book 2, Progress of inclosure:

- 1, The general progress of inclosure (nature of enclosure complex, chiefly three kinds, first, as part or adaptation of open field cultivation, second, extension of cultivation led to new land coming into cultivation inclosed, third, inclosure of arable open-field; factors controlling and influencing inclosure; extent of settled open field an important question; general course considered; bearing of above considerations), p. 107-152.
- 2, Inclosure during the seventeenth century (close of the sixteenth century; movement in seventeenth century; locality of inclosure in seventeenth century; method in seventeenth century; nature), p. 153-186.
- 3, Inclosure in the eighteenth century (in early eighteenth century other than by act; introduction and increase of private acts; statistics of inclosures under act; certain factors and forces needing consideration, summary of inclosure under act as affecting general view), p. 187-237.

Appendices, p. 238-289.

Book 3, Effects of inclosure:

- 1, General effects (inclosure far from uniform; causes of difference; minor advantages or disadvantages attributed to inclosure), p. 293-301.
- 2, Effect on agriculture (general advantages; chief advantages; causes of variations in inclosure; part played by inclosure in agriculture), p. 302-329.

References on English Agriculture

GONNER, EDWARD CARTER KERSEY. Continued.

- 3, Effect on particular products (minor and miscellaneous; trees and timber; cattle and sheep), p. 350-342.
- 4, Effect on amount of animal products and grain, p. 343-353.
- 5, Effect on general conditions of rural life, p. 359-379.
- 6, Employment and population, p. 330-447.

Appendices, p. 448-457.

Maps at end of volume:

- 1, Inclosure of common field by act, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- 2, Inclosure of commons and waste by act, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- 3, Land without common or common field at end of seventeenth century.
- 4, Land without common or common field at end of sixteenth century.
- 5, Enclosed roads in 1675, prepared from Ogilby's Britannia.

Comments:

"The main object of the present work is to trace the process whereby the land of this country came into agricultural use under full individual control. That movement, as will be seen, is treated as continuous and as due in the main to the operation of large economic and, so to say, normal causes....despite the particular features which appertain to different periods, the movement owes its impetus and direction to certain dominant though often undetected influences. Hence the emphasis laid in the following pages on such factors as the soil, the effect of the addition of new agricultural land on the use of that already in cultivation, the date of inclosure from the wild state, the influence of progress in farming, and of the new demands arising from an advance in industrial development. The connection of these with the progress of inclosure and with its results, differing as these often do from epoch to epoch, are treated in detail." - Preface, p. v.

"Professor Gonner has written a careful, lengthy, and dispassionate survey of the processes by which the land of this country, either unenclosed, waste, or arable, came into agricultural use under full individual control....the light which his book may be made to shed on present-day discussion is of the greatest possible value. It is a sober summary and history of a wide and far-reaching change in our national life; it shows clearly the plain necessity and inevitability of much which a less well-balanced mind or a narrower view might regard as unfortunate or reactionary; in a word it is a historian's judgment, on which a statesman, as apart from a party politician, might well found a creed and a movement." - Spectator, 110:362-363 (Mar. 1, 1913).

Historics

GONNER, EDWARD CARTER KERSEY. Continued.

"Professor Gonner's volume...gives the best modern presentation of the old arguments in favor of the abandonment of the common field. These arguments were put forward with great ability and effect in the eighteenth century and in the first half of the nineteenth; but Professor Gonner traces the movement much farther back than the beginning of the factory era and the advent of the eighteenth-century political economist. It was a cause of complaint even in the fifteenth century that the land was taken from husbandmen and given over to sheep, thereby depopulating the countryside. The author traces with great care the progress of inclosure in the different sections of the country, and gives excellent tables and maps showing amounts of enclosed land in each county. He also gives figures to show that the food-supply of the country was increased by inclosure, that the common field was wasteful and that common pasturage was incompatible with improvement in the breeding of cattle and sheep. He brings out forcibly every disadvantage of the older and more primitive system; and, in his effort to prove that the English people lost nothing worth having by inclosure, he tries to show that pasturage rights were of little value to the poor, because frequently the rich men crowded the pasture with their own cattle and left little room for the poor man's cow.... Much more proof than is offered by Professor Gonner will be needed before the heavy indictment of inclosure as a dominant cause of the present low level of the English agricultural laborer, with his miserable housing, his poor wages, and his general condition of servitude, can be dismissed as an unfounded calumny on the land policy of the governing classes of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries." - A. G. Porritt, in *Political Science Quarterly*, 23:151, 153 (March 1913).

Reviews:

J. H. Clapham, in *Economic Journal* 22:248-255 (June 1912).

GRAS, NORMAN SCOTT BRIEN. The evolution of the English corn market from the twelfth to the eighteenth century. (Harvard economic studies, vol. 13) 498 p. Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press; London, Humphrey Milford. 1915. 280.3 G76 (75)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, Manorial marketing, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century (inter-manorial organization; manorial price statistics; rise of manorial marketing; decay of the manor), p. 3-31.
- 2, The local market from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century (the nature of a market; price statistics and method; the local market and market price levels; price variation; the local corn trade), p. 32-64.
- 3, Municipal corn regulation and provision, 1250-1700, p. 65-94.

References on English Agriculture

GRAS, NORMAN SCOTT BRIEN. Continued.

- 4, The metropolitan market in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, p. 95-129.
 - 5, The corn laws from the twelfth to the eighteenth century, p. 130-156.
 - 6, The medieval corn middleman under the local market system before the sixteenth century, p. 157-182.
 - 7, The corn middleman under the metropolitan market system, p. 183-209.
 - 8, Market development and the evolution of corn policy, p. 210-258.
- Bibliography, p. 465-479.

Comments:

"The main contribution of this work to the study of the corn laws is the interpretation of them from the standpoint of the actual condition of the corn trade itself. To accomplish this the evidence of corn production, exchange, and consumption has been examined, and detailed facts of exports, imports, and coast transportation have been worked out." - Preface.

"An important contribution to the early history of marketing which gives an essentially new account of the decay of the manor." - A. P. Usher.

"With wheat as an article of commerce Mr. Gras is almost exclusively concerned - its marketing, and the laws and regulations governing its marketing - as distinct from its production. But incidentally the book throws new light on many other aspects of English mercantile and social economy, particularly as regards manorial organization and the decay of the manorial system." - American Historical Review 21:584 (April 1916).

Reviews:

Conyers Read, in Journal of Political Economy 24:191-194 (February 1916). George Unwin, in Economic Journal 26:514-516 (December 1916). A. P. Usher, in American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals 64:254-255 (March 1916).

A history of agriculture in Europe and America. 404 p.
New York, F. S. Crofts & Co. 1925. 30.9 G762 (76)

Contents to be noted:

- 5, Peasant revolts (the social revolt in England, p. 109-115), p. 103-127.
- 6, Metropolitan and national economy in England, p. 128-156.
- 7, Enclosures, chiefly in England, p. 157-180.
- 8, Later stages of agriculture and the problem of subsistence, p. 181-207.
- 9, The agricultural revolution, chiefly in England (nature of the revolution, heroes of the agricultural revolution, capitalistic agriculture, causes of agricultural revolution), p. 208-232.

Suggestions for further study at the end of each chapter.

Historics

GRAS, NORMAN SCOTT BRIEN. Continued.

Reviews:

T. N. Carver, in *American Historical Review* 31:299-301 (January 1926). Nelson Antrim Crawford, in *Nation* 121:708 (Dec. 16, 1925), and in *Saturday Review of Literature* 2:6 (Aug. 1, 1925). Carl C. Taylor, in *North Carolina Historical Review* 2:533-541 (October 1925). C. W. Wright, in *American Economic Review* 15:745 (December 1925).

and ETHEL GULBERT GRAS. The economic and social history of an English village (Crawley, Hampshire) A. D. 909-1928. (Harvard economic studies, vol. 34). 730 p., illus., maps. Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press. 1930. DA690.C775G7 (77)

Contents to be noted:

General introduction (form and topography of Crawley; pre-historic Crawley; Saxon manorialization; the group of manors; Crawley at its height as a manor; manorial accounting; manorial marketing; officials in Crawley; domesne and home farm; field system; medieval tillage; animal husbandry; duality of Crawley; social classes in medieval Crawley; food of the medieval tenants; tenure and customs in Crawley; Crawley compared with other communities; Crawley and the outside world; prices, 1208-1446; labor and wages; the peasant's money income; commutation of service rents; leasing of the domesne; the lord's receipts; rents; economic attitudes in medieval Crawley; rise of personal freedom; rise of a market for land, old units split up; gentleman lessees of the home farm; enclosure; the courts of Crawley, their decline after enclosure; yeoman farmers and cottagers, 1550-1850; enfranchisement of land; lords of Crawley, their passing and their contributions; the capitalist owner acquires all the yeomen's farms by 1902-03; the capitalist owner acquires the laborer's cottages by 1908; the new manorialism; the new agricultural technique and farm management; annals of Crawley; the church, past and present; parish and school; population and well-being; occupations, medieval and modern; notable personalities; recent outside influences; summary), p. 3-163.

Documents and statistics, p. 167-702.

Comments:

"The very beginning of the work goes back to an effort to obtain from detailed study an intimate picture of agricultural methods in a single medieval village. Later the study was pushed both backward and forward in answer to a growing desire to get the outline of the whole story of the past and present of a single community, as far as this could be unearthed....our village has proved to be a microcosm of the great world of men and affairs, in no way simple because small, nor yet obvious because rural.

References on English Agriculture

GRAS, NORMAN SCOTT BRIEN, and ETHEL CULBERT GRAS. Continued.

"Crawley was chosen for the purpose in hand because it possessed, or seemed to possess, certain characteristics. It is in an older and long settled part of England and therefore has a long history.... It is located near enough to a town (the City of Winchester) to have come very early under urban influence....

"The presentation is chiefly documentary, because we hold that in the long run it is more important to give the evidence for views than to urge the views themselves." - Preface.

Reviews:

Marc Bloch, in *Annales d'Histoire Économique et Sociale* (23): 471-478 (September 1933). Elizabeth Levett, in *Economic History Review* 3:141-145 (January 1931). John U. Nef, in *Journal of Political Economy* 40:101-109 (February 1932). N. Neilson, in *American Historical Review* 36:365-367 (January 1931). *Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain]* 38:560 (August 1931).

GRAY, HOWARD LEVI. *English field systems.* (Harvard historical studies, vol. 22) 568 p., maps. Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press; [etc.] 1915. 232 G797 (78)

Contents to be noted:

- Introduction, p. 3-16.
- 1, The two- and three-field system, p. 17-49.
- 2, The earlier history of the two- and three-field system, p. 50-82.
- 3, Early irregular fields within the Midland area, p. 83-108.
- 4, The later history of the Midland system in Oxfordshire and Herefordshire, p. 109-156.
- 5, The Celtic system, p. 157-205.
- 6, The influence of the Celtic system in England, p. 206-271.
- 7, The Kentish system, p. 272-304.
- 8, The East Anglian system, p. 305-354.
- 9, The lower Thames basin, p. 355-402.
- 10, Results and conjectures, p. 403-418.

Appendices:

- 1, Extracts from a survey of Kington, Wiltshire; Extracts from a survey of Handborough, Oxfordshire; Summaries of Tudor and Jacobean surveys which illustrate normal two- and three-field townships, p. 421-449.
- 2, Evidence, largely early, bearing upon the extent of the two- and three-field system, p. 450-509.
- 3, Summaries of Tudor and Jacobean surveys which illustrate irregular fields within the area of the two- and three-field system, p. 510-535.
- 4, Parliamentary enclosures in Oxfordshire, p. 536-542.
- 5, Extracts from the survey of an estate lying in Newchurch, Bilsington, and Romney Marsh, Kent, p. 543-548.
- 6, Summaries of Tudor and Jacobean surveys which illustrate irregular township-fields in the basin of the lower Thames, p. 549-559.

Historics

GRAY, HOWARD LEVI. Continued.

Comments:

"A painstaking and significant study of the agricultural arrangements of the early and later medieval period, supplanting in many ways the older literature on the subject." - A. P. Usher.

Reviews:

N. Neilson, in *Journal of Political Economy* 24:614-616 (June 1916). W. A. Morris, in *American Historical Review* 21: 783-784 (July 1916).

GUEST, GEORGE. An introduction to English rural history. 68 p.
London, Workers' Educational Association. 1920. 30.9 G93 (79)

Contents to be noted:

- Introduction, by Arthur Greenwood, p. 3-6.
1, Early Britain, p. 9-13.
2, The manorial system, p. 14-19.
3, The decay of the manorial system, p. 20-23.
4, Changes in rural life in the fifteenth century, p. 24-26.
5, Changes in rural life in the sixteenth century, p. 27-30.
6, Rural life in the seventeenth century, p. 31-34.
7, Some pioneers of progress in agriculture, p. 35-38.
8, Wholesale enclosures, p. 39-43.
9, The last labourers' revolt, p. 44-50.
10, The corn laws, p. 51-53.
11, Village trade unions in the nineteenth century, p. 54-61.
12, Village trade unions in the twentieth century, p. 62-68.
Bibliography, p. 68.

Comments:

"The purpose of this little book is to introduce the people of the countryside to the history of rural life, and to create in the minds of the workers a desire to understand more fully the past and the present. A knowledge of rural history is indispensable to a grasp of the problems of to-day." - Arthur Greenwood, in Introduction, p. 6.

HALL, CHARLES JAMES. A short history of English agriculture and rural life. 152 p., illus. London, A. & C. Black. 1924.

Contents to be noted: 30.9 H14 (80)

- 1, The necessity and nobility of agriculture, p. 1-4.
- 2, Agriculture before the twelfth century, p. 5-11.
- 3, The people of the manor, p. 11-21.
- 4, The manor: cultivation and crops, p. 21-30.
- 5, The manor: dwellings and scenes, p. 30-38.
- 6, The manor: some general conclusions, p. 39-40.
- 7, The Black Death and its effects, p. 40-54.
- 8, Wool, p. 54-67.
- 9, Rural life in Tudor England, p. 67-79.
- 10, Agriculture in the seventeenth and the early eighteenth centuries, p. 80-91.
- 11, A group of agricultural reformers, p. 91-103.

References on English Agriculture

HALL, CHARLES JAMES. Continued.

- 12, The revolution in agriculture, p. 104-110.
- 13, Rural conditions, 1750-1840, p. 110-118.
- 14, The period of prosperity (1840-1874), p. 118-131.
- 15, The return of the dark days, p. 131-138.
- 16, Agriculture and transport, p. 138-142.
- Books for reference and further study, p. 144.
- Questions and exercises, p. 145-149.

HAMMOND, JOHN LAWRENCE LE BRETON, and BARBARA HAMMOND. The village labourer, 1760-1832; a study in the government of England before the reform bill. 339 p. London, New York, [etc.], Longmans, Green & Co. 1920. Ed. 1, 1911. HD1534.H25 (81)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, The village before enclosure, p. 2-18.
- 2-3, Enclosure, p. 19-72.
- 4, The village after enclosure, p. 73-81.
- 5, The labourer in 1795, p. 82-98.
- 6, The remedies of 1795, p. 99-141.
- 7, After Speenhamland, p. 142-182.
- 8, The isolation of the poor, p. 183-200.
- 9, The village in 1830, p. 201-215.
- 10-11, The last labourers' revolt, p. 216-300.
- 12, Conclusion, p. 301-308.

Appendix: Details of four important and representative enclosures, p. 309-330.

Comments:

"Two subjects are discussed fully in this volume for the first time. One is the actual method and procedure of Parliamentary Enclosure; the other the labourers' rising of 1830. More than one important book has been written on enclosures during the last few years, but nowhere can the student find a full analysis of the procedure and stages by which the old village was destroyed. The rising of 1830 has only been mentioned incidentally in general histories: it has nowhere been treated as a definite demand for better conditions, and its course, scope, significance and punishment have received little attention. The writers of this book have treated it fully, using for that purpose the Home Office Papers accessible to students in the Record Office." - Preface, p. vii.

"Their attitude is very different [from that of Professor Gonnor] and they produce different impressions. A useful criticism and comparison of the two by J. H. Clapham will be found in the Economic Journal [23:248-255], June, 1912." - W. J. Ashley, The Economic Organisation of England, p. 244 (London, 1935).

Reviews:

J. H. Clapham, in Economic Journal 22:248-255 (June 1912).

Historics

HARRIS, H. DORMER. A social and industrial history of England... before the industrial revolution. 227 p., illus. London and Glasgow, Collins' Clear-Type Press. 1922. 280 H24 (32)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, The ox and the plough (Bronze Age in Northern Europe, B. C. 1800; early ploughing by men of our race; primitive cultivation in the 1st century, A.D.; rotation of crops; invasion of Britain, 5th century, A.D.; ploughing with oxen; Domesday Book, 1087; the common team; open-field husbandry ensures equality; disappearance of open-field husbandry, 1750-1850; it answers to the needs of man), p. 15-23.
- 2, Norman and English: lord and man (the villein between a freeman and a slave; Anglo-Saxon invasion, 449; Norman invasion, 1066; growth of feudalism; the manor, the villein, and the slave; doomsday; Birmingham in 1086; Norman and Saxon; villeins, "bordiers" and free men; the villein's virgate of 50 acres; the villein's rent; the priest; the slaves, the villein of the 13th century; the Norman lords under Stephen, 1135-1154; Norman castles), p. 24-33.
- 3, The village (the village; the church; uses of the church; the manor house; life of our forefathers; the village street; spinning - a woman's industry; the peasant's clothes), p. 34-39.
- 4, The villein (the villein's work; boon work; restrictions on the serf; lot of the serf; the lord and his man; Chaucer's "Reeve;" village life; character of the serf; progress of England during the period of serfdom), p. 40-47.
- 5, The villein's struggle for freedom (the lord and the hired labourer; the effect of the Black Death; wages rise; statutes of labourers; justices of labourers; discontent of the labourers; disorganization of society; John Ball; poll tax and the peasant revolt; punishment of the rebels; decay of serfdom), p. 48-50.
- 7, The shop and the fair (shops in Colchester; Winchester and Stourbridge fairs; effect of the fairs; robbery on the highway; cheating of retail traders; laws against cheating victuallers; good fare and famines), p. 72-79.
- 10, The vagrant and the pauper (vagrancy and the Black Death; first poor law; prosperity of the 15th century; increase of vagrancy under the Tudors; wool-growing causes enclosures; Kett the tanner; the diggers; retainers become vagrants; savage laws; home-staying poor; rise in prices; poor relief; settlement act; general history of the condition of the poor; influence of rates on wages), p. 96-107.

Suggestions for more advanced reading, p. 226-227.

Questions for discussion at end of each chapter.

Reviews:

L. C. A. Knowles, in *Economic Journal* 32:86-88 (March 1922).

References on English Agriculture

HARTLEY, DOROTHY, and MARGARET M. ELLIOT. Life and work of the people of England; a pictorial record from contemporary sources. (The "People's Life and Work" series). 6 vol., illus. London, B. T. Batsford; New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1925-31. DAL10.H35 (83)

Contents to be noted:

- Vol. 1, The eleventh to thirteenth centuries, A.D. 1000-1300.
- Vol. 2, The fourteenth century.
- Vol. 3, The fifteenth century.
- Vol. 4, The sixteenth century.
- Vol. 5, The seventeenth century.
- Vol. 6, The eighteenth century.

Comments:

A pictorial record of people's ways and efforts in the past, selected from contemporary manuscripts, drawings, and prints. Each volume has chapters on clothing, household life, amusements, agriculture, trades, travel and transportation, etc. To each century is devoted about one hundred and fifty pictures of household life, crafts, and industries. There is an introduction on the characteristics of each period with full descriptive notes, maps, and historical chart. The object is a view of the social life of each century through the eyes of the people who lived in it.

Reviews:

E. R. Adair, in Journal of Modern History 1:461-462 (September 1929).

HASBACH, WILHELM. A history of the English agricultural labourer. Newly edited by the author and translated by Ruth Kenyon. With a preface by Sidney Webb. 470 p. London, P. S. King & Son. 1908. 283 H27 (84)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, The development of a free labouring class (the manor as an organisation of labour; the transition to an organisation based on rent; the break-down of the manor; the transition period), p. 1-70.
- 2, The development of an agricultural proletariat (the village of the eighteenth century before the enclosures; the engrossing of farms, and the revolution in prices; the break-up of the village; the position of the labourer, 1760-1800; contemporary opinion), p. 71-170.
- 3, The demoralisation of the labourer (the laws of settlement and removal; the labourer in the period of high corn prices; the labourer in the period of low corn prices and the old poor law; the gang system; wages and moral conditions up to 1834), p. 171-216.
- 4, From the poor law amendment act, 1834, to the education acts (the new poor law and its effects; allotments; the introduction of free trade; the condition of the labourer in the sixties; the gangs act and the education acts), p. 217-273.

Histories

HASBACH, WILHELM. Continued.

- 5, Agricultural labour unions and the small holdings movement, 1872 to 1894 (agricultural labour unions; the small holdings movement; the labourer at the beginning of the nineties), p. 274-353.

- 6, The labourer from 1894 to 1906, p. 354-359.

Appendices:

- 1, The meaning of the word "enclosure," p. 365-368.
- 2, Enclosures and the revolution in prices, p. 369-387.
- 3, Criticism of certain views expressed by Arthur Young, p. 388-392.
- 4, Some theories regarding the social value of the working classes, p. 393-396.
- 5, The reports of the medical officers of health to the Privy Council, p. 397-403.
- 6, The reports of the Commission of 1867, p. 404-416.
- 7, List of authorities quoted, p. 417-450.

Comments:

The first edition was published in German in 1894, as *Die Englischen Landarbeiter in den Letzten Hundert Jahren*, no. 59 of the series by the Verein für Social Politik.

Reviews:

E. P. Cheyney, in *American Historical Review* 14:603-604 (April 1909). A. H. Johnson, in *Economic Review* 20:88-91 (Jan. 15, 1910). H. C. Taylor, in *American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Annals* 34:436 (September 1909). George Unwin, in *Economic Journal* 19:81-85 (March 1909). *Journal of Political Economy* 17:106 (February 1909). *Spectator* 102:465 (Mar. 20, 1909). *Yale Review* 18:105 (May 1909).

HEATON, HERBERT. *Economic history of Europe.* 775 p., maps. New York and London, Harper & Bros. 1936. 277.17 H35 (85)

Contents to be noted:

- 5, The makers of medieval economic society (Anglo-Saxons, p. 71-74), p. 67-90.
 - 6, The medieval countryside, p. 91-111.
 - 7, Rural change and expansion (France and England, p. 117-123), p. 112-131.
 - 10, Medieval industrial and commercial organization (markets and fairs, p. 173-177), p. 167-200.
 - 14, England, 1500-1750 (agriculture; industries; domestic commerce; external commerce; imperial economic expansion), p. 302-334.
 - 18, British agriculture since 1700, p. 420-444.
- Bibliography at the end of each chapter.

References on English Agriculture

HEATON, HERBERT. Continued.

Comments:

"In the following pages I have attempted to survey the economic life and development of Europe from the emergence of the ancient civilizations in the eastern Mediterranean to the dislocation and perplexities of the nineteen-thirties. Nearly half the space has been allotted to the years since 1700, and as the book has been in preparation since 1930 it could not escape from excessive preoccupation with post-War problems. But I have tried to avoid writing a mere preface to this morning's news, and have given the ancient, medieval and early modern periods space which they merit because their story is interesting and their contribution is important. No understanding of current conditions can be obtained by beginning the study of economic history at 1760, or 1700 or even at 1492.

"The book is intended for students, especially American students, who have done no previous work in the subject, apart perhaps from a brief excursion to a medieval manor or the Industrial Revolution in a general course of European history. Hence I have omitted discussion of those controversial topics which belong to the higher altitudes of economic historiography, and have been content to describe and explain conditions and significant developments." - Preface, p. xiii.

Reviews:

W. H. B. Court, in *Economic History* 3:488-490 (February 1937).
D. Clarke Hyde, in *Southern Economic Journal* 2:89-90 (April 1936). M. M. Knight, in *Journal of Political Economy* 44:699-704 (October 1936). John U. Nef, in *American Historical Review* 42:705-706 (July 1937). Eileen Power, in *Economic History Review* 8:82-83 (November 1937). Judith B. Williams, in *Political Science Quarterly* 52:465-466 (September 1937).

JOHNSON, ARTHUR HENRY. The disappearance of the small landowner. (Ford lectures, 1909). 164 p., maps. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1909.

HD1339.G7.J6 (86)

Contents to be noted:

1. England and France compared, influence of land laws, p. 7-16.
2. The great plague and its results, p. 17-38.
3. The enclosures of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, p. 39-74.
4. Other causes affecting the position of the landowning classes, p. 75-82.
5. The enclosures of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and their results, p. 83-106.
6. Economical and other causes of the decline of the small landowner in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, p. 107-127.
7. Evidences as to exact dates when the small landowner declined, p. 128-154.
8. Comparison between England and other countries (the position of the small owner in France, Belgium, and Germany), p. 155-164.

JOHNSON, ARTHUR HENRY. Continued.

Bibliographical footnotes.

Maps of England at end of volume:

- 1, Enclosures, 1455-1607.
- 2, Enclosure of common field and waste in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- 3, Enclosure of waste in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Comments:

"Here is a noteworthy addition to economic history. It combines a judicious summary and review of the available modern literature for the whole of English agrarian development, from the Middle Ages to the present time, with the results of a new and original investigation, based on hitherto unused materials, into the last two centuries." - W. J. Ashley, in *Economic Journal* 20:50 (March 1910).

Reviews:

John Lee Coulter, in *Journal of Political Economy* 18:317 (April 1910). *Nation* 90:242 (Mar. 10, 1910). *Saturday Review* 108:670 (Nov. 27, 1909). *Spectator* 103:818 (Nov. 20, 1909).

KNIGHT, MELVIN MOSES, HARRY ELMER BARNES, and FELIX FLÜGEL.

Economic history of Europe. 813 p., maps. Boston [etc.], Houghton Mifflin Co. 1928. 277 K74M

(87)

Contents to be noted:

Part 1, To the End of the Middle Ages:

- 4, The economic awakening of northern Europe (the western European lowland; peoples; the agricultural community; effects of the Roman occupation; economic effects of the Germanic invasions; the roots of feudalism; the feudal land system; the resurgence of town life; summary), p. 131-161.
- 5, The manor (physical appearance; exploitation; the lord and the domain farm; classes and village organization; the manor as an economic unit; changes in the manor; decline of the manor), p. 162-198.

Part 2, In Modern Times:

- 5, Development of English agriculture since 1800 (the corn laws and their repeal; the agricultural depression; rural depopulation; the remedies proposed; extent of landholdings; allotments and small landholdings; development of educational facilities; organization of agricultural laborers; cooperation; other remedies), p. 436-457.

Suggestions for further reading at the end of each chapter.

Comments:

Part 1 of this work was issued as Melvin M. Knight, *Economic History of Europe to the End of the Middle Ages* (Boston [etc.], Houghton Mifflin Co., 1926. 260 p.); and Part 2 was issued by the three authors as *Economic History of Europe in Modern Times* (Boston [etc.], Houghton Mifflin Co., 1928. 257-308 p.).

References on English Agriculture

LEVY, HERMANN. Large and small holdings; a study of English agricultural economics. Translated [from the German] by Ruth Kenyon with considerable additions by the author. 249 p. Cambridge, England, Univ. Press. 1911. 282 L57 (88)

Contents to be noted:

Part 1, The Development of the Large Farm System and the Decay of the Small Holding:

Introductory, p. 1-2.

1, The agricultural revolution of the eighteenth century and the period of the continental system, p. 3-44.

2, The period of the corn-laws, p. 45-54.

3, From the abolition of the corn-laws to the development of foreign competition (the agricultural history of the first 30 years of free trade; continued extension of the large farm system; geographical distribution of holdings, contemporary views and theories), p. 55-74.

Part 2, The Economics of Large and Small Holdings at the Present Day:

4, The alteration in market conditions and its effect on production, p. 75-87.

5, The unit of holding under the new conditions, p. 88-100.

6, The economic aspects of the revival of small farming, p. 101-113.

7, Social and political aspects of the problem, p. 114-124.

8, Legislative action in favour of small holdings, p. 125-153.

9, The respective economic advantages of the large and small holding, p. 154-186.

10, Agricultural co-operation, p. 187-199.

11, Historical retrospect and present outlook, p. 200-213.

Appendices:

1, The modern small farmer and the question of home colonisation: a problem of sociology, p. 214-222.

2, Statistics relating to the distribution of large and small farms in 1895, p. 223-229.

3, List of authorities quoted, p. 230-242.

Comments:

The German edition of this book was entitled *Entstehung und Rückgang des landwirtschaftlichen Grossbetriebes in England; Wirtschaftliche und sozialpolitische Studien über die landwirtschaftliche Betriebsfrage* (Berlin, Julius Springer, 1904. 247 p.). HD1471.G7L6

Part 1 gives the views of agricultural experts and of economists with regard to the superiority of large over small farming, and a discussion of the bearing of their arguments on cereal farming.

LEVY, HERMANN. Continued.

"Although, as has been seen, the system of the large farm has ceased to extend its boundaries, it is still predominant in English agriculture: England is still a country of large farms. Of the total acreage under cultivation, 42 per cent. is in holdings of 100 to 300 acres, 30 per cent. is in holdings of 300 to over 1000 acres, and only 28 per cent. in holdings of 1 to 100 acres. Our problem is to explain this preponderance of large and medium holdings. The key to the problem will be found in the agricultural history of the eighteenth century." - Introductory, p. 2.

"Our author maintains that the agricultural revolution of the eighteenth century, which has been thrust into the background by the more famous industrial transformation, although separately considered was not any less noteworthy, and the two movements exerted on each other a mutual influence as significant as it is easily demonstrated, was due primarily to economic forces, whatever may, or may not, have been the secondary importance of 'non-economic' or political considerations. He argues that the 'decay of the small holding' and the 'development of the large-farm system,' which were the outstanding incidents of the agrarian change, should be properly attributed to the increasing profit accruing from the growth of corn, to which large farming was specially adapted, and to a diminishing demand for those agricultural commodities the sale of which then, as now, formed the mainstay of the small holder, such as dairy produce, bacon, poultry, fruits and vegetables, and the like." - L. L. Price, in *Economic Journal* 21:543 (December 1911).

"This volume presents a study of the economic forces which bring about changes in types of farming, with especial attention to changes in the size of farms. The thesis is essentially this: Grain farming can, with profit, be conducted on a larger scale than livestock or truck farming. Which of these products will receive the especial attention of the farmer depends upon their relative prices upon the market. The demand for meat and vegetables is more flexible than the demand for wheat. When the price of wheat rises...the tendency is to cut down the consumption of vegetables, meats, butter, cheese, new milk, eggs and poultry. This discourages the livestock industry at the same time that wheat growing is stimulated, and wheat growing sets a premium on large farms. In terms of this one force, the increase in the size of farms in England during the latter part of the eighteenth century and the first part of the nineteenth century is explained. In terms of the reverse operation of this force...he explains the decrease in the size of farms in England during the past thirty years." - H. C. Taylor, in *American Economic Review* 2:89-91 (March 1912).

References on English Agriculture

- LIPSON, EPHRAIM. An introduction to the economic history of England.
3 vol. London, A. & C. Black. 1915-1931. 277.171 L66 (89)
Contents to be noted in vol. 1 (ed. 7, 1937):
- 1, The origin of the manor, p. 1-31.
 - 2, The manor and the open field system, p. 32-87.
 - 3, The break-up of the manor, p. 88-132.
 - 4, The agrarian revolution, p. 133-184.
 - 6, Fairs and markets, p. 221-263.
 - 9, The woollen industry, p. 440-510.
 - Authorities, p. 621-637.
- Contents to be noted in vol. 2:
- Agriculture (the structure of rural society; the system of agriculture; the corn market; the corn laws), p. 371-464.
- Comments:
- "A comprehensive survey of the important topics. Represents careful study of the materials recently made available by the publication of records and local studies." - A. P. Usher.
- Reviews:
- J. H. Clapham, in *Economic Journal* 25:569-572 (December 1915).
N. S. B. Gras, in *American Economic Review* 28:539 (September 1938).
Herbert Heaton, in *American Historical Review* 38:317-319 (January 1933).
Henri See, in *Economic History Review* 3:423-425 (April 1932).
-
- MAITLAND, FREDERIC WILLIAM. Domesday book and beyond; three essays in the early history of England. 527 p., maps. Cambridge, Univ. Press. 1897. JN141.M2 (90)
Contents to be noted:
- 1, Domesday Book:
 - Plan of the survey, p. 9-26.
 - The serfs, p. 26-36.
 - The villeins, p. 36-66.
 - The sokemen, p. 66-79.
 - Sake and soke, p. 80-107.
 - The manor, p. 107-128.
 - Manor and vill, p. 129-150.
 - The feudal superstructure, p. 150-172.
 - The boroughs, p. 172-219.
 - 2, England before the Conquest:
 - Book-land and the land-book, p. 226-244.
 - Book-land and folk-land, p. 244-258.
 - Sake and soke, p. 258-292.
 - Book-land and loan-land, p. 293-318.
 - The growth of seignorial power, p. 318-340.
 - The village community, p. 340-356.
 - 3, The Hide:
 - Measures and fields, p. 362-399.
 - Domesday statistics, p. 399-490.
 - Beyond domesday, p. 490-520.

MAITLAND, FREDERIC WILLIAM. Continued.

Reviews:

William James Ashley, in the Nation 65:227-228 (Sept. 16, 1897); reprinted in Ashley's Surveys Historic and Economic, p. 87-91 (London, New York, [etc.], Longmans, Green & Co., 1900).

MILNER, FREDERIC. Economic revolution in England. 451 p. London, Macmillan & Co. 1931. 277.171 M63 (91)

Contents to be noted:

Agriculture [in the Pre-Conquest eras], p. 14-26.
Agriculture [in the Middle Ages], p. 77-91.
Agriculture [in the age of nationalism], p. 174-189.
Agriculture [in the modern age], p. 348-365.

Comments:

"There is not in existence, so far as I am aware, any complete synthesis of economic evolution in England from the earliest times to the present, and it is the purpose of this volume, therefore, to remedy the deficiency." - Preface.

OGG, FREDERIC AUSTIN, and WALTER RICE SHARP. Economic development of modern Europe. Rev. ed. 861 p. New York, Macmillan Co. 1926. 277 Og3 (92)

Contents to be noted:

- 2, Agrarian foundations (the mediaeval manor; manorial organisation, the open-field system; manorial organisation, holdings and tenants; advantages and disadvantages of the manor; decline of serfdom in England; abandonment of demesne farming; the beginnings of enclosure; English tenures in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries), p. 17-33.
- 6, The transformation of English agriculture, 1750-1825 (the two-fold economic revolution; rural conditions in the eighteenth century; growth of capitalism; improvement in agricultural technique; revival of enclosure; effects of enclosure upon the small holders; farther concentration of land-ownership), p. 113-127.
- 7, English rural decline (general aspect of the situation; agrarian conditions, 1815-75; agricultural decline after 1875; causes of decline, foreign competition; adverse effects, rural depopulation; the problem of the great estates; the custom of land settlement; allotments; small holdings; other agencies of rural improvement; the question of tariff reform; the Liberal land policy), p. 152-179.

References on English Agriculture

OGG, FREDERIC AUSTIN, and WALTER RICE SHARP. Continued.

- 12, A century of British trade liberation and extension (antecedents of the corn laws; the corn laws in operation; navigation and tariff reform; the anti-corn-law movement; Peel's tariff measures, repeal of the corn laws; the final triumph of free trade; the growth and character of British trade; the reaction against free trade; the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain, colonial preference; the tariff reform movement), p. 246-268.

Selected references at the end of each chapter.

Reviews:

L. Knowles, in *Economic Journal* 28:87-90 (March 1918).

ORR, JOHN. A short history of British agriculture. 96 p., illus. London, Oxford Univ. Press; Humphrey Milford. 1922.

Contents to be noted: 30.9 Or7 (93)

- 1, The earliest farming, p. 7-12.
- 2, Roman Britain and early England, p. 13-19.
- 3, Growth of the manor, p. 19-27.
- 4, Manor-farming, p. 27-33.
- 5, Decay of the manor, p. 33-42.
- 6, Beginning of modern farming, p. 42-53.
- 7, Improvements in farming, p. 53-66.
- 8, The revolution in agriculture, p. 66-76.
- 9, Freedom and progress, p. 76-86.
- 10, Bad times and recovery, p. 86-96.

Reviews:

Royal Agricultural Society of England, *Journal* (1922) 83:153-154.

ORWIN, C. S., and C. S. ORWIN. The open fields. 332 p., illus., maps. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1938. 282 Or90p (94)

Contents to be noted:

Part 1, The Open Fields of England:

- Introduction, p. 1-14.
- 1, The taming of the wild, p. 15-20.
 - 2, Before the Norman Conquest, p. 21-29.
 - 3, The open fields, p. 30-48.
 - 4, The farming system, p. 49-58.
 - 5, The extent of the open fields, p. 59-66.

Part 2, The Open Fields of Laxton:

- 6, The manor and sub-manor, p. 67-91.
(The material in this chapter is similar to the authors' *The History of Laxton*. Oxford University Press, 1935. 31 p. 277.171 Or9).
- 7, From Domesday to 1625, p. 92-111.
- 8, The Survey of 1635, p. 112-121.
- 9, The structure of the fields, p. 122-130.

Historics

ORWIN, C. S., and C. S. ORWIN. Continued.

10, Freeholders, tenants, and their holdings, p. 131-148.

11, Farming and administration, p. 149-185.

12, Reclamation, inclosure, and redistribution, p. 186-193.

Epilogue, p. 194-198.

Part 3, Text of the Book of Survaye, 1635, p. 199-318.

Appendix:

A note on the origin of lynchets, p. 319-322.

Bibliography, p. 323-325.

Glossary, p. 326-328.

Map of Laxton, 1635; Errors and omissions, p. 329.

Comments:

"This study of the Open Fields needs some explanation, if not, indeed, some apology, for we are not historians; but long consideration of the processes by which the practice of husbandry has been evolved has left us with the conviction that much still remains to be explained. This does not refer so much to the days of prehistory, upon which light is slowly being thrown by archaeological research, as to a system of land distribution and use which may be seen, in all its essentials, in practice to-day.

"It may be remarked that while the progress of inclosure and its economic and social consequences have received full attention from students of history in recent years, very little has been published upon the Open Fields themselves since the work of the classical historians of half a century ago. They approached the subject on its constitutional side, and their conclusions upon the division of the land and the methods of its occupation were based upon their consideration of man as a political animal, and his relations to his fellow men, rather than upon man as a hungry animal, combining with his neighbours to wring a living from the land. The first part of this book, then, is an attempt to reconsider the problem of the Open Fields as an agricultural one, to determine how far the system may be regarded, in fact, as the natural consequence of the practice of the art of tillage. The explanation generally accepted of strip farming and intermixed holdings, namely, the desire to secure to all cultivators equality of soil and situation, is discussed, and an alternative is suggested, based upon the needs of practical farming and the physical features and properties of the land. Nor is this all, for an examination of the system at work shows that the conventional exposition of three-field farming is descriptive in a strictly academic rather than in a technical sense, and that much can be added to it to explain the mode of life of the people of whom William Langland has given us a glimpse at their work in the Open Fields.

"As to the second part of this book, we were stimulated to attempt to supplement the information available in recognized authorities by a study of the only Open Fields still surviving in England in economic integrity, those at Laxton, in the county of Nottingham. Records of the place beginning with the Domesday Survey are available in a quantity and a variety which is rare." - Preface, p. v.

References on English Agriculture

ORWIN, C. S., and C. S. ORWIN. Continued.

"It is seldom, in these days of specialised research, that the same book is both an addition to knowledge in the specialist's sense of that word and also of vivid interest to the general reader. But Mr. and Mrs. Orwin have achieved this twofold excellence. The first part of their book is devoted to a discussion of the open fields of England and English open-field farming in general. Then we have a history of the manor and sub-manor of Laxton in Nottinghamshire from Domesday Book to the seventeenth century, a description of the great survey of 1635 and of the conditions it reveals, a sketch of subsequent changes, and an account of the open-field agriculture still practised in Laxton, the only place in England where it still, in any real sense, survives. Finally we are given the complete text of the survey of 1635; and an important and challenging appendix deals with the obscure problem of the origin of "Lynchets." A series of beautiful photographs, many of which are themselves historical documents, a reproduction of the superb map of 1635, and reproductions on a larger scale of some of the farming scenes with which the map is illustrated, add to the value and charm of the book.

"In Mr. and Mrs. Orwin's view, the lay-out of open fields is to be explained by agricultural technique and by the character of the soil and the contours of the ground, and not by racial habits or juridical conceptions; and their critical examination of open-field problems from the technical point of view is both new and admirable.... The discussion of the geographical extent of the open fields in England, though based on a great mass of evidence, is rather slight, and some big problems - for example, those of the "East Anglian" system - are scarcely considered.... My only general criticism of this part would be that while Mr. and Mrs. Orwin have made an important contribution to knowledge by bringing into clear light the sturdy common sense embodied in early open-field practices - and also, by the by, in early parish and estate boundaries such as those illustrated on pp. 25 and 29 - they perhaps over-emphasise this rationalistic factor, and overlook that world of half-magical and symbolic notions which folklore reveals as part of the mental make-up of our ancestors.

"The treatment of the mediaeval history of Laxton is less satisfactory, though this is partly due to scanty material....

"The latter part of the book is much more interesting and important than the middle section; and any attempt to summarise its contents or pick out the plums would be misleading.... Every student of agrarian history, however, must be grateful for what this book does give them, and not least for the text of the survey of 1635 and the map of the same date, both of which deserve to be studied and re-studied from various angles." - Reginald Lennard, in *Economic History* 3:268-270 (February 1939).

Reviews:

N. Neilson, in *American Historical Review* 44:870-871 (July 1939).

PEAKE, HAROLD. The English village, the origin and decay of its community; an anthropological interpretation. 251 p., illus. London, Benn Bros. 1922. 281.2 P31 (95)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, The village community, p. 13-23.
- 2, Progressive stages of culture, p. 24-32.
- 3, The early history of Europe and the meaning of race, p. 33-44.
- 4, The races of Europe, p. 45-61.
- 5, The origin of the village community in Europe, p. 62-75.
- 6, The village community in Britain, p. 76-96.
- 7, The arrival of the Saxons, p. 97-107.
- 8, The coming of the Vikings, p. 108-117.
- 9, The Saxon village community, p. 118-133.
- 10, The Norman conquest, p. 134-145.
- 11, The mediaeval manor, p. 146-157.
- 12, The decay of the manor, p. 158-167.
- 13, The first agrarian revolution, p. 168-177.
- 14, The parish as a civil unit, p. 178-187.
- 15, The second agrarian revolution, p. 188-202.
- 16, The nineteenth century, p. 203-219.
- 17, The future, p. 220-236.
- Bibliography, p. 237-245.

Comments:

"In the first eight chapters an attempt has been made to elucidate the origin of the Village Community by utilising the recent results of anthropological and archaeological research. In this the author has found himself in substantial agreement with the suggestions put forward by the late Sir Laurence Gomme.

"The next four chapters contain little that is new save the attempt to show that the evolution of the community was a struggle between two racial ideals. The author has accepted the conclusions of Seebohm, Maitland and Vinogradoff, so far as these authorities are in agreement, and where they differ he has usually followed the last named....

"The last portion of the book is an attempt to trace the final struggles of the dying community, and to inquire what hope there may be for a revival of the community spirit in a form more in consonance with modern conditions." - Preface.

REES, JAMES FREDERICK. A survey of economic development with special reference to Great Britain. 330 p. London, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. 1933. HC25.R4 (96)

Contents to be noted:

- 6, The feudal structure, p. 36-42.
- 7, The manor, p. 43-49.
- 9, Markets and fairs, p. 56-60.
- 13, The revolution in prices, p. 80-86.
- 14, Agriculture [in the age of transition], p. 87-93.
- 28, Agriculture [in the first phase of the industrial age], p. 179-184.
- 35, The position of agriculture [in the second phase of the industrial age], p. 230-238.
- A guide to further reading, p. 306-316.

References on English Agriculture

RICHES, NAOMI. The agricultural revolution in Norfolk. 194 p., illus., maps. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press. 1937. 30.9 R39 (97)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, The Norfolk system: its background and meaning (contemporary sources and secondary accounts; agriculture in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; the eighteenth-century agricultural revolution), p. 5-17.
- 2, The priority of Norfolk in the eighteenth century (the early field system; continental influence; market advantages; the Townshends at Raynham; Coke of Holkham; popular interest in Norfolk's wheat culture), p. 18-35.
- 3, Norfolk's soil and climate (a twelfth-century poet's conception; sectional differences), p. 36-42.
- 4, Land tenure in the county (the beginnings of enclosure; enclosure in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; eighteenth-century enclosure; procedure in enclosure by private parliamentary act; the effect of engrossing; the size of farms; the leasing of farms; the rise of rents), p. 43-75.
- 5, Distinctive features of the Norfolk system (Norfolk husbandry defined; fertilizing with marl; four-course crop rotation; turnips as a field crop; clover and artificial grasses, including lucerne, or alfalfa; the culture of wheat; cattle, sheep, rabbits, poultry, horses; horses and wagons; the Norfolk plow; dibbling and drilling; farm buildings), p. 76-121.
- 6, Economic and social aspects (productivity per acre; profits per acre; the quality of Norfolk labor; starvation wages; wretched housing), p. 122-146.
- 7, Norfolk's role in England's agriculture (wheat and beef for an increasing population; the "Norfolk Course" as a contribution to English agriculture; a leader in capitalistic farming; prestige and influence throughout England; reasons for its nineteenth-century decline), p. 147-155.

Appendices:

- 1, Population of counties, 1700, 1750, 1801, p. 159-160.
- 2, Concerning the climate of Norfolk, p. 160-161.
- 3, Enclosure acts for Norfolk, p. 161-164.
- 4, Enclosure awards, from lists at Shire Hall, Norwich, p. 164-170.
- 5, Number of private parliamentary enclosure acts for the counties, p. 170-171.
- 6, Percentage of land in each county enclosed by act, 1801-1870, p. 171.

Bibliography, p. 172-186:

Histories

RICHES, NAOMI. Continued.

Comments:

"Miss Riches has used the earlier Leicester manuscripts, the collections concerning Norfolk at Rothamsted and at the University of Chicago, and the extensive printed literature. The manuscripts make the destruction of the older legends devastatingly complete, but the revised account really rests upon the printed materials. The notable surveys of Young, Kent, and Marshall dominate the picture. With these results for Norfolk before us, one wonders if the history of English agriculture in the eighteenth century is really as accurately known as many presume." - Abbott Payson Usher, in *American Economic Review* 28:540-541 (September 1938).

Reviews:

Everett E. Edwards, in *Agricultural Economics Literature* 12:311-312 (April 1938). N. S. B. Gras, in *American Historical Review* 44:359-360 (January 1939).

ROBERTS, DAVID WILLIAM. An outline of the economic history of England. 304 p., illus. London, New York [etc.], Longmans, Green and Co. 1931. HC253.R6

(98)

Contents to be noted:

Village life in the Middle Ages (the manorial system; the village; the villagers; the land; the holdings and tenures; the manorial court; the manorial officials; advantages and defects; the beginning of decay; the Black Death), p. 6-16.

Changes in agricultural organisation, 1485-1660 (the enclosures; the villages during enclosure; the results of the enclosures; the government and enclosures; land sales and speculation; the dissolution of the monasteries; the results of land sales; agriculture under the Stuarts), p. 57-66.

Agriculture during the eighteenth century (the food problem; the enclosure movement; the method of enclosure; the results of enclosure; pioneers of agricultural progress - Jethro Tull, Lord Townshend, Robert Bakewell; obstacles to progress; Arthur Young; agricultural progress), p. 114-124.

The agricultural revolution (agriculture and the industrial revolution; the French Wars; Thomas Coke; the post-war depression; the corn laws; the Anti-Corn-Law League; the repeal of the corn laws; the good years; the great depression; agricultural reconstruction; recent developments), p. 214-225.

Reference books at the end of each part.

Comments:

"This book is an attempt to provide an outline of the Economic History of England, as an introduction to a more serious study of the subject. It is intended primarily for students, but it may prove of some value to the general reader." - Preface.

References on English Agriculture

ROGERS, JAMES EDWIN THOROLD, compiler. A history of agriculture and prices in England, from the year after the Oxford Parliament (1259) to the commencement of the continental war (1793); compiled entirely from original and contemporaneous records. 7 vol. in 8. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1866-1902.

Comments: 284.3 R63H (95)

The dates covered by the volumes are as follows:
1-2, 1259-1400; 3-4, 1401-1532; 5-6, 1533-1702; 7 (in 2 vol.), 1703-1793.

Volume 7 was edited "with sundry additions by one of his sons." - Preface (signed Arthur G. L. Rogers).

"Professor Rogers' work is very extensive and detailed, and his books were largely pioneer studies. His statistical and other facts are useful, but his general statements are not very valuable, and his conclusions are not convincing." -
E. P. Cheyney.

Reviews:

E. F. Gay, in Royal Historical Society of England, Transactions (n.s.) 14:260-261 (1900). Harley L. Lutz, "Inaccuracies in Rogers' History of Prices," in Quarterly Journal of Economics 23:350-356 (February 1909). H. L. Osgood, in Political Science Quarterly 3:526-527 (September 1888).

RUSTON, ARTHUR G., and DENIS WITNEY. Hooton Pagnell; the agricultural revolution of a Yorkshire village. 459 p., illus., maps. New York, Longmans, Green & Co.; London, Edward Arnold & Co. 1934. 30.9 R92 (100)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, Introduction, p. 3-6.
- 2, The village of today, p. 11-40.
- 3, The village at the time of Domesday, p. 43-71.
- 4, Enclosure and the commons, p. 77-156.
- 5, Changes and developments in the systems and methods of farming, p. 163-231.
- 6, Ownership, p. 235-273.
- 7, Land tenure, past and present, p. 279-330.
- 8, History and development of tenant right, p. 333-382.
- 9, Tithe and glebe, p. 387-444.

Comments:

The value of this volume lies in the fact that few villages in England could yield such an illuminating and so nearly continuous a series of records as those collected with reference to Hooton Pagnell. The authors have pieced together the story of eight hundred years of cultivation, illustrated at many stages with contemporary maps. It shows how conditions of tenure, changes in ownership, and the development of neighboring industrial areas have modified village life and the systems of farming.

RUSTON, ARTHUR G., and DENIS WITNEY. Continued.

"The decision of agricultural policies will always be arbitrary and irresponsible if due consideration is not given, when determining them, to past history and future outlook. On the surface of things, it might easily appear that the study of the economic history of farming and land tenure is solely an academic affair and a mere matter of interest to historically minded people. It certainly is an academic study, but it is much more than that. This book makes it very clear that a true understanding of the present position is only possible by a careful consideration of all that has led up to it, and that if present-day decisions and the policies of the future are to be expeditious they must be made with an understanding of the past. The book should, therefore, be of value and interest not only to historians and antiquarians, but to agriculturists and valuers and sociologists....

"Dr. Ruston and Mr. Witney have produced a volume which is not merely a study of the past - in a larger measure it is a study of the influence of the past upon the present. It is hoped that the book will not only be valuable for what it is in itself, but for its influence upon the methods of study of the younger students of economic history and of agriculture." - Foreword, by N. M. Conner.

"Hooton Pagnoll provides evidence of survival from a forgotten past in the distribution of the fields of its holdings and in some other respects. That forgotten past is now brought back to memory by this exhaustive study of the surprisingly continuous available muniments relating to the manor and parish.

"Beginning with Domesday and ending to-day, the history of the village is presented against a background of the general agricultural history of the country. The paramount importance of enclosure causes that subject to be dealt with in an early chapter; systems and methods of farming are discussed in detail, ownership and land tenure are treated, and the development of tenant right as well as the incidence of title and the ownership of the glebe are fully examined." - Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain] 41:1133-1134 (February 1935).

Reviews:

T. Bishop, in Economic History Review 5(2):137 (April 1935).
J. H. C., in English Historical Review 50:752-753 (October 1935).
M. S. B. Gras, in American Historical Review 40:484-486 (April 1935).
A. C. O., in Geographical Journal 55:185-186 (February 1935).
A. Raistrick, in Antiquity 9:117-118 (March 1935).
Conyers Read, in Journal of Modern History 7:471-472 (December 1935).
A. P. Usher, in Speculum 11:150-151 (January 1936).

References on English Agriculture

- SEEBOHM, FREDERIC. The English village community examined in its relation to the manorial and tribal systems and to the common or open field system of husbandry; an essay in economic history. Ed. 4. 464 p., maps. London, Longmans, Green & Co. 1890. JC43.S4 (101)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, The English open-field system examined in its modern remains, p. 1-16.
- 2, The English open-field system traced back to the Domesday Survey - It is the shell of serfdom - The manor with a village community in villenage upon it, p. 17-81.
- 3, The Domesday Survey (A.D. 1086), p. 82-104.
- 4, The open-field system traced in Saxon times - The scattering of the strips originated in the methods of co-aration, p. 105-125.
- 5, Manors and serfdom under Saxon rule, p. 126-180.
- 6, The tribal system (in Wales), p. 181-213.
- 7, The tribal system (continued), p. 214-251.
- 8, Connexion between the Roman land system and the later manorial system, p. 252-335.
- 9, The German side of the Continental evidence, p. 336-367.
- 10, The connexion between the open-field system and serfdom of England and of the Roman provinces of Germany and Gaul, p. 368-411.
- 11, Result of the evidence, p. 412-441.

Appendix:

The manor of Hitchin (Portman and Foreign) in the county of Hertford, p. 443-453.

Comments:

"The beginning of all real understanding of mediaeval agricultural life is to be found in Seebohn's English Village Community (1883). The student cannot do better than start with the first 104 pages of that great work, where the author, beginning with a nineteenth-century map of his own township of Hitchin, traces the main features of open-field agriculture through the documents of the Middle Ages back to the time of the Domesday Survey. Whatever may be thought of Seebohn's own theories, set forth in the later chapters of that book and in his subsequent Tribal System in Wales (1895) and Tribal Custom in Anglo-Saxon Law (1902), as to the origins of mediaeval serfdom, subsequent enquiry has only confirmed the picture which he drew in the English Village Community of the conditions to be explained." - W. J. Ashley, The Economic Organisation of England, p. 235-236 (London, 1935).

"...the first five chapters of this book furnish the clearest existing descriptive account of the fundamental facts of rural life in the thirteenth century. Its publication marked an era in the recognition of the main features of manorial organization." - E. P. Cheyney.

Histories

SEEBOHM, FREDERIC. Continued.

"...it was the first book which made the field arrangements of the Middle Ages intelligible. Seebohm presented the case for the unfree origin of the English village at a time when the Teutonic School, with its insistence on original freedom, was in the ascendant." - J. H. Rees, *Survey of Economic Development*, p. 307 (London, 1933).

SEEBOHM, Mrs. MABEL ELIZABETH (CHRISTIE). The evolution of the English farm. 376 p., illus. London, George Allen & Unwin; Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press. 1927. 30.9 Sc32 (102)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, The Neolithic farm, p. 17-31.
 - 2, The Bronze Age, p. 35-46.
 - 3, The early Iron Age, development of the Celtic farm, p. 49-73.
 - 4, The Roman occupation, p. 77-96.
 - 5, The Saxon period, p. 99-125.
 - 6-7, The Norman Conquest to the Black Death, p. 129-181.
 - 8, 1348 to 1500, p. 185-204.
 - 9, The sixteenth century, p. 207-238.
 - 10, The seventeenth century, p. 241-275.
 - 11, The eighteenth century, p. 279-321.
 - 12, The nineteenth century, p. 325-364.
- Bibliography, p. 367-372.

Comments:

"Miss Seebohm's book is written for 'those who love a farm-yard.' Its object is to show the gradual growth of the English farm, from its humble beginnings in the Stone Age to the fully equipped homesteads of to-day. It is not a wide and masterly survey on the scale that we have learnt to associate with the name of Seebohm, nor has the author any theory of her own, nor any startling new facts to place before us. But by sheer ingenious piling up of detail she has managed to make a very complete picture, and a very readable, instructive and often amusing book. In every chapter there are odd pieces of information which will probably be news to most of her readers - for she deserves to have many outside the ranks of serious students." - *New Statesman* 29:368 (July 2, 1927).

Reviews:

N. Neilson, in *American Historical Review* 33:382-383 (January 1928). *American Economic Review* 18:293 (June 1928). *Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain]* 34:388-389 (July 1927). *Times [London] Literary Supplement*, May 12, 1927, p. 331.

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SLATER, GILBERT. The English peasantry and the enclosure of common fields. (London School of Economics. Studies in Economics and Political Science, edited by H. J. Mackinder, no. 14). 337 p., illus., maps. London, Archibald Constable & Co. 1907. HD594.6.S6 (103)

Contents to be noted:

- Introduction, by Lord Carrington, p. xi-xiii.
- 1, Enclosure in general, p. 1-7.
 - 2, The Mercian type of village community, p. 8-18.
 - 3, The Wessex type of village community, p. 19-35.
 - 4, Extent of existing common fields, p. 36-51.
 - 5, The Isle of Axholme, p. 52-62.
 - 6, Some recent enclosures, p. 63-72.
 - 7, Agriculture in open field parishes a hundred years ago, p. 73-77.
 - 8, Norfolk agriculture, p. 78-86.
 - 9, 13 Geo. III.C.81, p. 87-90.
 - 10, Enclosure and depopulation, p. 91-116.
 - 11, Enclosure and the poor, p. 117-128.
 - 12, Three acres and a cow, p. 129-139.
 - 13, Statistical summary of enclosure by act of Parliament, p. 140-147.
 - 14, Enclosure of common fields without Parliamentary sanction, p. 148-163.
 - 15, Run-reg and common field, p. 164-182.
 - 16, Common fields in New England, p. 183-186.
 - 17, The progress of enclosure without Parliamentary sanction, p. 187-260.
 - 18, The results of enclosure, p. 261-266.

Appendices:

- a, Statistical summary of acts enclosing common pasture and waste only, p. 267.
- b, Private acts enclosing common fields, p. 268-313.
- c, Leland's itinerary, p. 314-321.
- d, General legislation affecting enclosure, p. 322-330.
- e, A Norfolk open field parish, p. 331-332.

Map showing enclosure of common fields by act of Parliament, p. 73.

Comments:

"In this book Dr. Slater shows that the movement for the enclosure of arable open and common fields has been a movement for the sweeping away of small holdings and small properties; that the 'Village Community' which any Enclosure Act of this character abolished was essentially an organization for agricultural co-operation....He further makes us doubt whether these little village revolutions, while they temporarily stimulated agricultural progress by facilitating improved stock-breeding and the economy of labour, did not also to a certain extent destroy

SLATER, GILBERT. Continued.

the opportunities of future progress by separating farmer from labourer by a gulf difficult to cross, and thus cutting off the supply of new recruits to the farming class." - Lord Carrington, in Introduction.

"The investigations embodied in this book were...summarized in a thesis entitled 'The Enclosure of Common Fields in England in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries'...submitted to the University of London in 1904, and approved as a thesis for the degree of doctor of science in economics." - Preface.

TAWNEY, RICHARD HENRY. The agrarian problem in the sixteenth century. 464 p., maps. London, New York [etc.], Longmans, Green & Co. 1912. 282 T19. (104)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction, p. 1-16.

Part 1, The Small Landowner:

- 1, The rural population (the classes of landholders; the freeholders; the customary tenants), p. 19-54.
- 2-4, The peasantry (the variety of conditions; the consolidation of peasant holdings; the growth of a land market among the peasants; the economic environment of the small cultivator; signs of change; the growth of competitive rents on new allotments; the progress of enclosure among the peasantry), p. 55-173.

Part 2, The Transition to Capitalist Agriculture:

- 1, The new rural economy (motives and causes; the growth of the large leasehold farm; enclosure and conversion by the manorial authorities), p. 177-230.
- 2, The reaction of the agrarian changes on the peasantry (the removing of landmarks; the struggle for the commons; the engrossing of holdings and displacement of tenants; the agrarian changes and the Poor Law), p. 231-280.
- 3, The question of tenant right (the tenants at will and the leaseholders; the copyholders; the undermining of customary tenures), p. 281-310.

Part 3, The Outcome of the Agrarian Revolution:

- 1, The agrarian problem and the state (the political and social importance of the peasantry, legislation and administration; success and failure of state intervention), p. 313-400.
 - 2, General conclusions, p. 401-409.
- Bibliographical footnotes.

Comments:

"This book is an attempt to trace one strand in the economic life of England from the close of the Middle Ages to the beginning of the Civil War.... I have...confined myself in the

References on English Agriculture

TAWNEY, RICHARD HENRY. Continued.

following pages to a study of agrarian conditions, whose transformation created so much distress, and aroused such searchings of heart among contemporaries.... I have tried...to base my picture on original authorities, both printed and manuscript." - Preface.

Reviews:

W. J. Ashley, in *Economic Journal* 23:85-89 (March 1913).
S. F. Bemis, in *American Historical Review* 18:794-795 (July 1913). H. L. Gray, in *American Economic Review* 3:904-907 (December 1913). Conyers Read, in *Journal of Political Economy* 21:363-367 (April 1913). *Spectator* 111:689-690 (Nov. 1, 1913).

USHER, ABBOTT PAYSON. An introduction to the industrial history of England. 529, xxxiv p., illus. Boston [etc.], Houghton, Mifflin Co. 1920. HC253.U8 (105)

Contents to be noted:

4, The population of England, 1086-1700, p. 87-108.
5, Village and manor, p. 109-133.
9, The enclosure movement and land reform, p. 225-246.
Selected references for critical study and for class reading, p. i-xvii.

Reviews:

C. R. Fay, in *Economic Journal* 30:389-390 (September 1920).
N. S. B. Gras, in *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 34:532-537 (May 1920).

VERN, JOHN ARCHIBALD. The foundations of agricultural economics, together with an economic history of British agriculture during and after the Great War. Ed. 2. 22, 600 p., illus., maps. Cambridge, England, Univ. Press. 1933. Ed. 1, 1923.

Contents to be noted: 281.171 v56 (106)

Part 1, The Foundations of Agricultural Economics:

- 1, Introduction, p. 3-30.
- 2, The occupation of land in the past, p. 31-60.
- 3-4, Modern land tenure, p. 61-106.
- 5-6, The size of holdings, p. 107-149.
- 7-8, Tithe, p. 150-182.
- 9-10, Land tax, rates and income tax, p. 183-215.
- 11-12, Agricultural labour, p. 216-269.
- 13-14, Markets and marketing, p. 270-316.
- 15-16, Agricultural co-operation, p. 317-357.
- 17-18, The wheat supply of the British Isles, p. 358-406.
- 19, Forestry, p. 407-423.
- 20, Agricultural statistics, p. 424-448.
- 21, Crop estimating and forecasting, p. 449-469.

Histories

VENN, JOHN ARCHIBALD. Continued.

Part 2, An Economic History of British Agriculture during
and after the Great War:

22-23, British agriculture in peace and war, p. 473-520.

24, British agriculture after the war, p. 521-550.

Appendix (Tables 1-15), p. 551-567.

Comments:

The illustrations show the following: Linches at Clothall, Hartfordshire. Grazing fields, showing pre-enclosure strips, balks and S-bends. The Manor of Lower Heyford, Oxfordshire, in 1606. The Manor of Rampton, Cambridgeshire, in 1754. Portion of the Rampton Map, showing furlongs. Epworth, Isle of Axholme. Two views of Haxey, Isle of Axholme. Laxton in March 1923 - the winter corn field. Laxton in March 1923 - the spring corn field. Laxton in March 1923 - the fallow field. An example of Irish Rundale. Two views of Branton Great Field. Hartfordshire fields, showing a dividing balk. An East Anglian balk in process of being ploughed up. Air view of a Russian "Collectivised" farm and of Peasants' strip holdings. An unusual crop (*Papaver somniferum*) grown on an Isle of Axholme strip. The vicar receiving his tithes. An ancient mill. A modern mill. Breckland before and after afforestation.

The maps show the following: Map of rainfall of the British Isles. Map showing the distribution of arable land and permanent grass in England and Wales, 1932. Density of population and yield per acre of potatoes in various countries. Fluctuations in the level of tithe, 1836-1932. Local rates in England and Wales, 1868-1932. Distribution of agricultural wages in the British Isles. Wages of agricultural labourers compared with the official cost of living index number from 1915 to 1932. The seasonal distribution of manual labour. Average price of wheat, barley and oats in England and Wales, 1780-1932. Distribution of wheat in England and Wales, 1932. Yields of wheat (1852-1932) and of barley and oats (1884-1932) in the United Kingdom. Forecasts and recorded yields of cereals in England and Wales, 1906-1932. Extent of arable land, permanent grass and corn in England and Wales, 1870-1932. The ploughing-up campaign of 1917-18. Map showing yield of wheat on new and old arable in 1918. Yield of oats on new and old arable in 1918. Yield of barley on new and old arable in 1918. Acreage under wheat, barley and oats in England and Wales, 1870-1932. Distribution of arable farmers' outgoings, 1931. The course of farm prices and of general commodity prices, 1913-1933. Bankruptcies and deeds of arrangement among farmers in England and Wales, 1893-1932. Fifteen maps showing the yield per acre of wheat, barley and oats during five successive periods in each county of England and Wales.

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VINOGRADOFF, SIR PAUL. The growth of the manor. 334 p.
London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York, Macmillan Co.
1905. Ed. 2, 1911. HC254.3.V7 (107)

Contents to be noted:

Book 1, The Pre-English Period:

- 1, Celtic tribal arrangements, p. 3-36.
- 2, Roman influence, p. 37-67.

Book 2, The Old English Period:

- 1, The English conquest, p. 117-134.
- 2, The grouping of the folk, p. 135-149.
- 3, The shares in the township, p. 150-164.
- 4, The open-field system, p. 165-199.
- 5, The history of the holding, p. 200-211.
- 6, Manorial origins, p. 212-235.

Book 3, The Feudal Period:

- 1, The principles of the Domesday survey, p. 291-306.
- 2, Osmorship and husbandry, p. 307-331.
- 3, Social classes, p. 332-365.

Bibliographical notes at the end of each book.

Comments:

"Some twelve years ago I attempted to treat the difficult subject of villainage in a volume which was intended to pave the way towards a discussion of the origins of the Manorial System. Various professional duties have prevented me hitherto from following up the thread of my investigations, and, now that I am free to return to these studies, I find that their ground has been to a great extent shifted by the remarkable work achieved in the mean time by English scholars. Professor Maitland, Mr. Seebohm, Mr. Round and others have approached the problem from new points of view, have brought to bear on it a vast amount of new evidence, and have sifted the materials at our disposal with admirable skill. If I still beg leave to be heard on the subject, I may plead in excuse the nature of the problem and the stage at which the inquiry has arrived at the present moment. In a study of such magnitude and complexity there are, and will be for a long while yet, insufficiently explored fields awaiting labourers. I may point out, for example, the analysis of Domesday, and the study of the 'Donclaw,' as parts of the inquiry which will, according to the best authorities, yield fair results to conscientious explorers....

"But there is also another aspect from which new attempts to approach the questions at issue seem warranted. If I am not mistaken, the very success of modern special investigations has rather disarranged our conceptions of English social development, and the want of co-ordination of results makes itself felt more and more. We were clearer in our mind before recent researches had laid bare the many hidden pitfalls which underlay our hasty generalisations. We shall be able to bring order into our ideas

Historics

VINOGRADOFF, SIR PAUL. Continued.

once more when the balance of our newest acquisitions has been carefully drawn, and latest discoveries assigned their proper place in the general course of inquiry." - Preface, p. iii-iv.

In this connection the following comment by William J. Ashley is of interest:

"Since the question was reopened by Fustel and Seebohm, much fresh light has been thrown on the whole subject of serfdom by Professor Vinogradoff (*Villainage in England*, 1892; *The Growth of the Manor*, 1905), and the late Professor Maitland (*Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law*, 1895; *Domesday Book and Beyond*, 1897). The trend of the arguments of both is in favour of the original freedom of the main stock of cultivators of the soil; but while the former is disposed to save a good deal of the 'collective ownership' involved in the 'mark' doctrine, the latter is inclined to minimise every feature of an apparently 'communal' character." - William J. Ashley, *The Economic Organisation of England*, p. 236-237 (London, 1935).

Reviews:

Charles Bédard, in *Political Science Quarterly* 21:165-167 (March 1906).

----- *Villainage in England; essays in English mediæval history.* 464 p. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1892.

Contents to be noted:

HC254.V5 (108)

Introduction, p. 1-39.

First Essay: The Peasantry of the Feudal Age:

- 1, The legal aspect of villainage: general conceptions, p. 43-58.
- 2, Rights and disabilities of the villain, p. 59-88.
- 3, Ancient demesne, p. 89-126.
- 4, Legal aspect of villainage: conclusions, p. 127-137.
- 5, The servile peasantry of manorial records, p. 138-177.
- 6, Free peasantry, p. 178-210.
- 7, The peasantry of the feudal age: conclusions, p. 211-220.

Second Essay: The Manor and the Village Community:

- 1, The open field system and the holdings, p. 223-258.
- 2, Rights of common, p. 259-277.
- 3, Rural work and rents, p. 278-312.
- 4, The lord, his servants and free tenants, p. 313-353.
- 5, The manorial courts, p. 354-396.
- 6, The manor and the village community: conclusions, p. 397-409.

Appendix (Cases on villainage. The manor. A case of nonmission. A case from the ancient demesne. The little writ. The Stoneleigh Register. Ancient demesne. Rolls of Havering. The Hundredors. Ancient freeholds. Open fields), p. 411-460.

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VINOGRADOFF, SIR PAUL. Continued.

Comments:

"Now I think that there can be no better opportunity for studying early stages of agrarian development than that afforded by English mediaeval history. The sources of information are comparatively abundant in consequence of the powerful action of central authority; from far back in the feudal time we get legal and fiscal documents to enlighten us, not only about general arrangements but even about details in the history of landed property and of the poorer classes. And the task of studying the English line of development is rendered especially interesting because it stands evidently in close connexion with the variations of the same process on the continent. Scandinavian, German, French, Italian, and Spanish history constantly present points of comparison, and such differences as there are may be traced to their origins just because so many facts are in common to start with." - Preface, p. vii.

WALFORD, CORNELIUS. Fairs, past and present: a chapter in the history of commerce. 318 p. London, Elliot Stock. 1883.

Contents to be noted:

MF5470.W2 (109)

- 1, Origin of fairs, p. 1-11.
- 2, Origin and laws - England, p. 12-18.
- 3, Early regulations - England, p. 19-25.
- 4, Courts of Piepowder, p. 26-31.
- 5, Legislation for fairs - England, p. 32-48.
- 6, Modern legislation, p. 49-53.
- 7-14, Sturbridge fair (Origin, p. 54-57. Chronology, thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, p. 58-67. First half of the sixteenth century, p. 68-87. Second half of the sixteenth century, p. 88-112. The seventeenth century, p. 113-127. The eighteenth century, p. 128-148. The nineteenth century, p. 149-159. Conclusion, p. 160-163), p. 54-163.
- 15-18, Bartholomew fair (Origin, p. 164-166. Twelfth to sixteenth centuries, p. 167-189. Seventeenth century, p. 190-216. Eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, p. 217-244), p. 164-244.

Comments:

"The greatest fair in England was that of STURBRIDGE; the greatest fair in London that of ST. BARTHOLOMEW, Smithfield. Their histories are here given. They have some points of resemblance; but on the whole they represent two really distinct pictures of old English manners." - Preface. p. vi.

Histories

WALLACE, ROBERT. Farm live stock of Great Britain... assisted by...
 J. A. Scott Watson. Ed. 5. 863 p., illus. Edinburgh,
 Oliver & Boyd. 1923. 40 W151F (110)

Contents to be noted:

- 2, Wild white cattle, p. 22-53.
- 3-4, Cattle-Shorthorns, p. 54-93.
- 5, Cattle - Longhorns and Herefords, p. 94-115.
- 6, Cattle - Devons and Sussex, p. 116-123.
- 7, Cattle - the West Highland, Welsh Black, Glamorgan,
 Old Gloucester, and Orkney and Shetland,
 p. 129-143.
- 8, Cattle - English White and Red Polls, p. 144-160.
- 9, Cattle - Scotch Polled Aberdeen - Angus and
 Galloway, p. 161-192.
- 10-11, Milch cattle - The Ayrshire, the Kerry and Dexter,
 the British Friesian, the Jerseys and Guernseys,
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- 13, Pigs, p. 377-414.
- 20, The horse - extinct horses - fossil horses - the
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- 21, Farm horses - Clydesdales, Shires, Suffolks, and
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- 22-23, Light horses - Thoroughbred, Arab, Hackney,
 Cleveland Bay, Yorkshire Coach-Horse, American
 Trotter, Irish horses, mountain and moorland
 breeds of ponies, the domesticated ass, p. 471-
 523.
- 27-28, Sheep - Island, mountain, and moorland breeds,
 p. 574-637.
- 29, Sheep - breeds of lowland long-wools, p. 638-660.
- 30, Sheep - short-wools, including the down breeds,
 p. 661-692.

Comments:

Similar material is available in a handbook of the Great
 Britain Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries entitled
 "British Breeds of Live Stock" and issued as Miscellaneous
 Publication 7 (ed. 5, London, 1927. 141 p., illus.) The
 first edition of this handbook was prepared by Robert Wallace.

WATERS, CHARLOTTE MARY. An economic history of England, 1066-1874.
 610 p., illus. London, Oxford Univ. Press; Humphrey
 Milford. 1925. 277 W31 (111)

Contents to be noted:

- The village, p. 1-19.
- The manorial system in its prime, p. 32-51.
- The decay of villeinage and the breakdown of the feudal
 system, p. 101-120.
- The woollen industry, p. 120-142.
- Rural England in the sixteenth century, p. 174-195.
- Rural England from the Restoration to the eve of the great
 enclosures, p. 267-279.

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WATERS, CHARLOTTE MARY. Continued.

The agrarian revolution, p. 311-333.

High farming and free trade, 1834-74, p. 467-485.

Books for reference, p. 307-308, 503-595.

Comments:

"No pretension is made to an extended study of the original sources. The matter of the book is based on the various standard histories already written and on special monographs on different subjects." - Preface.

Supplement with the same author's A Short Survey of the Economic Development of England and the Colonies, 1874-1914 (London, Noel Douglas [1926], 176 p.), especially ch. 2, Agriculture, p. 23-42.

WATSON, JAMES ANDERSON SCOTT, and MAY ELLIOT HODDS. Great farmers...

with a foreword by the Right Hon. Walter E. Elliot. 287 p.,

illus. London, Selwyn & Blount. 1937. 30.9 W33 (112)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, Marsh, moor and fen (field drainage; reclamation of moorland; the fens), p. 15-47.
- 2, Machines and men (the reapers; notable implement makers; the coming of steam; new harvesting machinery, beginnings of the tractor now and tomorrow), p. 48-72.
- 3, Science and the land, p. 73-86.
- 4, Speed the plough (the Fenton Barns saga), p. 87-113.
- 5, Cattle and cattle breeders, p. 114-146.
- 6, Sheep and shepherding, p. 147-173.
- 7, The humble pig, p. 179-184.
- 8, The horse on the land, p. 185-197.
- 9, The great societies (The Royal Agricultural Society of England; The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland; The Bath and West Society), p. 198-245.
- 10, The press and the pilgrims, p. 246-262.
- 11, Great salesmen, p. 263-279.
- 12, A scrap of philosophy, p. 280-282.

Comments:

"The Agricultural Revolution is scarcely less important than the Industrial Revolution. This is a history of some of the men who made it. The period covers only about a century and a half, out of the long history of agriculture, but it is difficult for us to think ourselves back to its commencement." - Foreword, p. 9.

The following illustrations are also of special interest:

Captain Barclay of Ury; Elmoe Forest as John Knight found it and made it; Aberdeenshire twelve-oxen plough of the eighteenth century; Bell's reaper; McCormick's reaper in 1851; Combine harvester; two-horse threshing machine in 1846; Ivel agricultural reaper in 1910; Holderness cow; Francis Quarterly with his Devon cow; McCombie's Black Prince, the best ox or steer at Smithfield in 1867; Smithfield show, 1839; Cheviot sheep and Blackface sheep; Jonas Webb and his South-downs; Cotswold rams; Bath and West Society's show at Norton Abbot, 1857; Old Oxfordshire labourers; Fair in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh.

Reviews:

Ermund Barber, in Country Life (London) 51:102 (Jan. 23, 1937).

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